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P. J. BERCKMANS CO.

INCORPORATED

FRUITLAND NURSERIES

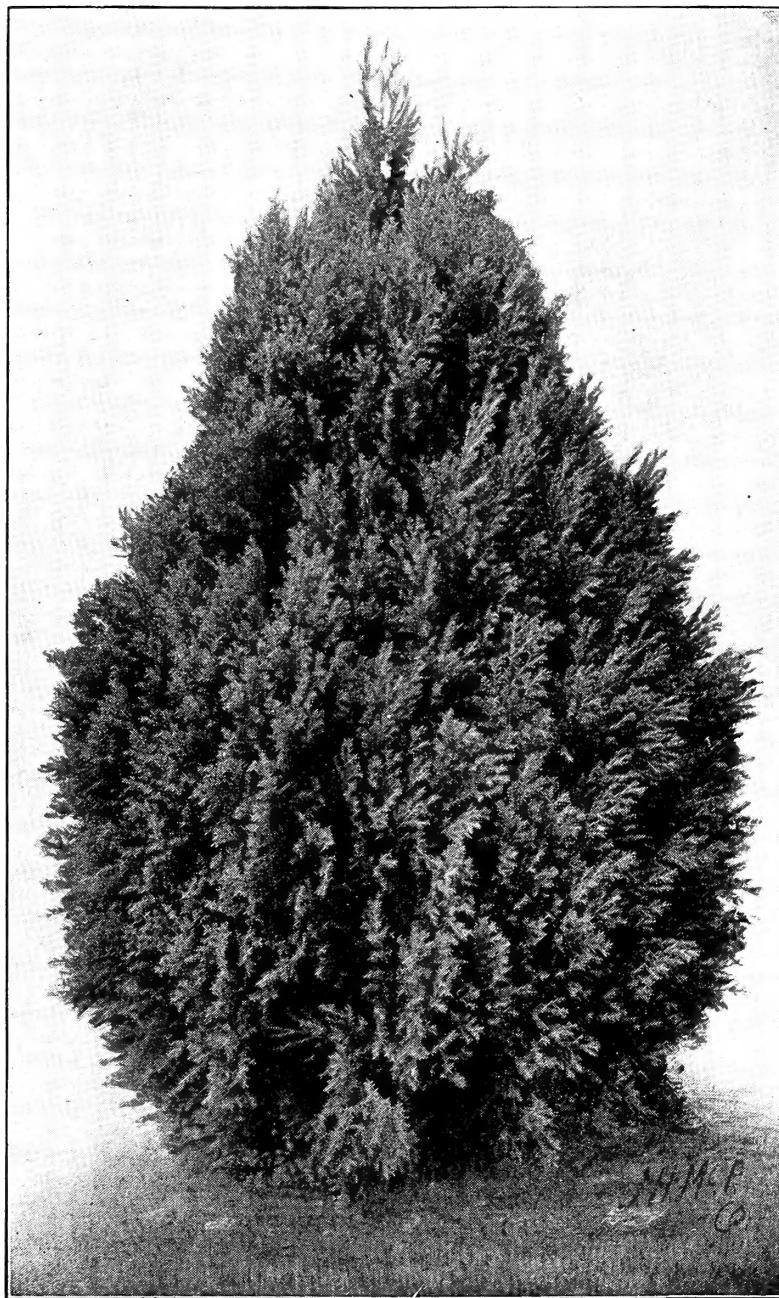
ESTABLISHED 1856

1909

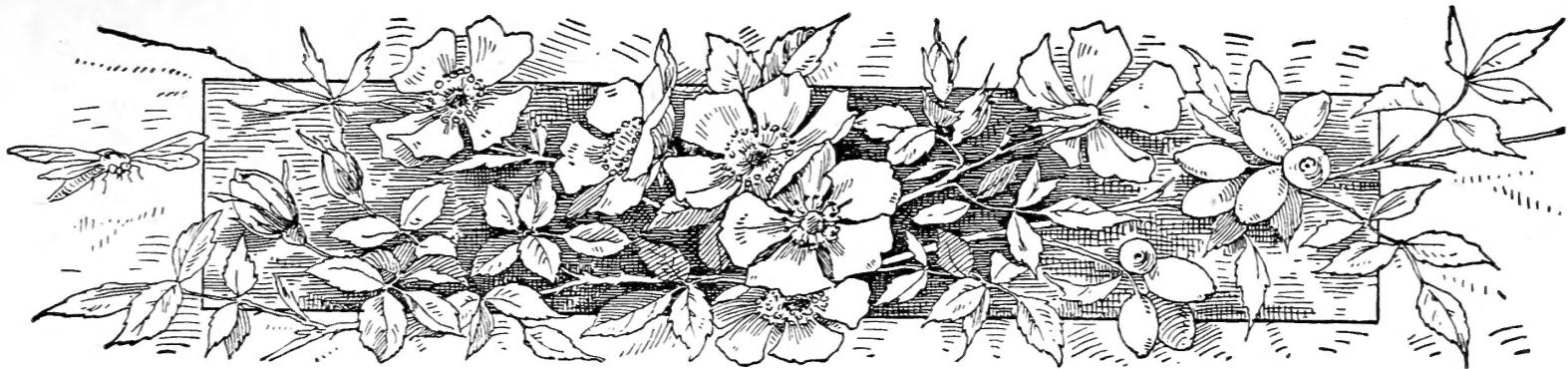
1910

*YUCCA TRECULEANA
AT FRUITLAND*

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA



ARBORVITÆ (BIOTA), ROSEDALE (see page 36)



Introduction



N 1856 THE FRUITLAND NURSERIES issued its first catalogue, and began with twenty acres planted in nursery stock. This has now evolved into the largest commercial nursery in the middle South, and where a larger line of products are grown than in any other similar southern establishment.

The several branches of our Nursery are divided into departments, each of which is in charge of a competent foreman, and special care is, therefore, secured in its management.

THE FRUITLAND NURSERIES are located west of and adjoining the limits of the City of Augusta, on the Washington road (a continuation of Broad street), and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the terminus of the Lake View Electric Car Line. In the home tract of 400 acres are soils of every texture found in this section of the state, thus enabling us to produce trees and plants under the most favorable conditions. In addition to the above area, we have a 240-acre farm 10 miles from the home tract. The larger portion of this new land is now planted in nursery stock.

We have no connection whatever with any other nursery; do not employ agents, and, therefore, deal directly with our customers.

THE NURSERY DEPARTMENT is divided as follows: Roses, 25 acres; Fruit Trees, Grape-vines and Small Fruits, 300 acres; Evergreens and Deciduous Trees and Shrubs, over 100 acres; Orchards and Test Grounds, 30 acres.

THE GREENHOUSE AND PLANT DEPARTMENT now includes over 60,000 square feet of glass. All modern improved appliances tending to economy in labor and healthy products have been added, and, in addition to the plant-houses, an area of 50,000 feet of coldframes allows us to safely carry through the winter an immense stock of plants which in our mild climate do not require artificial heat.

We may, therefore, claim that our stock of trees and plants, in point of quality, variety and perfect adaptability to the southern climate and to southern fruit-growers, together with healthy growth and large size, is equal to that of any similar establishment in the United States.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE reaches such distant points as Australia, China, Japan, Africa, the East and West Indies, Brazil, the Bermudas, and every section of Europe and North and South America.

PRICES.—It is not our object to grow or offer cheap stock, such as is so often palmed off on the public. Within the past few years the cost of production has increased rapidly, until in many cases it has fully doubled. The market price of stock in many instances is equaled by the cost of production, owing to the rapid advance in the price of labor and materials; therefore, when quality of products is considered, our prices will be found as low as those of any first-class nursery.

CATALOGUE will be mailed free on application. This Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit and Shade Trees, Grape-vines, Evergreens, Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Palms, etc., is issued annually in August.

P. J. BERCKMANS COMPANY (Incorporated)

Drawer 1070, AUGUSTA, GA.

Landscape and Engineering Department. In this department are handled all questions that may arise with our patrons as to the improvement of private estates, city lots, public grounds, parks, cemeteries, etc., topographical surveys are made, grading and planting plans furnished, and consultations given on such subjects as tree-moving, planting, pruning and trimming, preparation of soil for special purposes, road, driveway and walk building, drainage and sewage disposal.

Our charges for services are as moderate as is consistent with good work and results, and all work entrusted to us is carefully executed by experienced men under direct supervision of the firm.

It is a pleasure to us to answer inquiries from our patrons concerning the improvement of their grounds. For further information as to the work of this department, refer to page 14.

Suggestions

Always address all communications to P. J. BERCKMANS COMPANY, Drawer 1070, Augusta, Ga., and not to individuals.

Note. All quotations are for immediate acceptance subject to stock being sold. No liability to attach to us where frost, drought or other casualties beyond our control prevent delivery of stock that may be contracted for.

Order Now.—Do not wait until you are ready to plant. Frequently orders sent late in the season cannot be filled in full. Send us your order now; it will be carefully filed until you desire it shipped. When making out your order, write the full and correct name of the article desired, as given in catalogue. Give size, and catalogue price. Never give local names of plants, as different plants frequently have the same local names.

Name and Address.—Always write your name plainly upon order sheet in catalogue. A lady should always sign herself Miss or Mrs., and always use the same name.

Give your post office, county and state, also street or post office box number, and the name of your nearest express office.

Express.—In all cases when possible we advise our customers to have their goods forwarded by express. Plants, trees, etc., are now taken by the leading express companies at a reduction of 20 per cent from the regular merchandise rate.

Shipping Directions.—Give plain and explicit directions for shipping. If by freight, state route. When no directions are given, we shall use our best judgment in forwarding; but in all cases shipments are at purchaser's risk after receipt is taken from the transportation company. Freight and express rates will be given on application.

Packing.—We have every appliance for packing in the best possible manner. A large force of thoroughly trained men are entrusted with this labor.

All domestic orders packed free; but on export orders there will be a packing charge at actual cost, as these export orders require large quantities of specially prepared packing material, and entail much extra labor and care.

Terms of Payment.—Cash with order, or satisfactory reference before shipment; or, if preferred, will ship goods with Bill of Lading attached to Sight Draft, through express or bank. On all C. O. D. orders we require 25 per cent of the bill remitted before shipment.

Remittances.—Remittances should be made by Post Office or Express Money Orders, or by checks on Augusta or New York. As our banks charge exchange on checks on all points except Augusta and New York, please add one-fourth of one per cent on private checks. We cannot be held responsible for losses when remittances are not made as directed above. Cash sent through the mails is at sender's risk. **Make all remittances payable to P. J. Berckmans Company.**

We Guarantee every tree or plant to be in a perfectly healthy condition, up to grade and first-class in every respect when leaving our hands, but after delivering to forwarders, all losses resulting from delays or exposures in transit are at risk of purchaser.

Prices.—Orders for 100 or 1,000 trees in the aggregate, but comprising several classes, are billed as follows: 40 trees of a class, at 100 rate; less than 40, at 10 rate; 400, at 1,000 rate.

Reserving Orders.—When purchasers desire these to be reserved for weeks or months after the opening of the shipping season, they must be paid for in full at the time of ordering.

Errors.—We exercise the utmost care in filling orders, and always put in more than is ordered, but during the rush of the busy season, an error is occasionally made, and satisfactory correction will be promptly made upon notification. Keep a copy of your order for comparison. All claims for errors must be made **within five days** after receipt of goods, otherwise they will not be entertained.

Club Orders, or those for parks and cemeteries, will be given special rates on application.

Responsibility.—We have no connection whatever with any other nursery, and our responsibility extends only to persons purchasing direct from us. We also disclaim any responsibility for failure arising from defective planting, or from subsequent faulty treatment or cultivation, and we are not in any respect responsible for any loss or damage arising from any failure therefrom. While we exercise the greatest care to have all of our trees and plants true to name, well-grown and packed in the best possible manner, and hold ourselves in readiness to replace all trees and plants that may accidentally prove untrue to label, free of charge, or refund the amount paid therefor, it is mutually understood and agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall not in any case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for such trees or plants as prove untrue.

Shipping Facilities.—Augusta being the terminal point of seven lines of railroad, and two lines of steamers upon the Savannah river, enables us to secure low rates of freight to all points.

Shipping Season.—This usually commences about the middle of October, or as soon as the plants are sufficiently dormant to lift with safety, and for all open-ground trees and plants continues until the middle of March, or until the buds begin to swell. Pot-grown plants can be safely sent out any time of the year.

Insects and Diseases.—Our Nurseries are free from these. Certificate of State Entomologist is attached to every shipment.

Fumigation.—We fumigate our stock with hydrocyanic acid gas before shipping, as required by state law, so that assurance of freedom from insects or diseases of any kind is made doubly sure.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES APART

Distance apart each way	Number of plants	Distance apart each way	Number of plants	Distance apart each way	Number of plants
1 foot.....	43,560	8 feet	680	18 feet	134
2 feet.....	10,890	9 feet	537	20 feet	108
3 feet.....	4,840	10 feet	435	25 feet	70
4 feet.....	2,722	12 feet	302	30 feet	48
5 feet.....	1,742	13 feet	222	35 feet	35
6 feet.....	1,210	15 feet	193	40 feet	27
7 feet.....	888	16 feet	170		

Hints for Planters

Preparation of the Soil. The most desirable soil for fruit trees is a rich loam, naturally dry or made so by drainage. Before planting, prepare the land by thoroughly plowing and subsoiling, first using a two-horse plow, followed by a subsoil plow. Lay off the rows at required distances, and dig holes at least two feet wide and two feet deep; fill the holes by breaking in the sides, commencing at the bottom and going upward. Use surface soil in filling up, and with this mix one or two shovelfuls of thoroughly decomposed barnyard manure; or use one or two pounds of good bone meal. All the fertilizers should be thoroughly incorporated with the soil. Avoid the contact of the roots with heating manures.

Selection of Trees. For this climate, experience has taught us that one- and two-year-old trees of thrifty growth are the most desirable. Purchasers should bear in mind that such trees can be removed from the nursery with all their roots, whereas a four- or five-year-old tree cannot be taken up without cutting away a large portion of them. Success in transplanting is increased according as attention is paid in selecting well-rooted trees, instead of heavily-branched ones. Give as many sound roots, and as little head to a tree as possible.

Preparation of Trees. Before planting, remove the broken roots, cut back one-year peach, apple, pear, cherry and plum trees to a naked stem $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, leaving no side branches. Two-year-old trees should have their branches cut back to half their length, or less; the lower limbs less than those above, cutting in shorter as you go upward, leaving the leader the longest. (For pruning peach trees, see page 7.) The tree should be set in the hole about two inches deeper than it originally stood in the nursery row.

Time for Planting. In this climate, vegetation, although inactive in winter for the formation of leaves and new wood, is never so as to new roots. A tree transplanted in November

or December will, by the ensuing spring, have formed sufficient new roots to give it a firm hold in the ground, and will grow off rapidly when active vegetation commences. Plant as early after the first killing frost as practicable, although hardy stock can be safely transplanted any time during the winter months when the ground is not too wet or frozen.

Cultivation. If you expect to get good results from your trees, keep them well cultivated. Stir the soil frequently during the summer. Remove all suckers and branches which start below the head of the tree. For the first two years, cultivate the orchard in some hoed crop suited to the location, such as cotton, vegetables, melons, peas, or any similar crop. Cultivate frequently. Never plant corn or small grain in your orchard if the soil is of light character, but for stiff soils devoid of humus, sow rye, clover, or barley in fall, using a suitable fertilizer. Turn under this cover crop in spring, and drill in peas. If soil is devoid of lime and potash, supply the deficiency with bone meal, hardwood-ashes, or a good commercial fertilizer. You cannot get a healthy growth on your trees unless the orchard is supplied with the proper plant-food.

Care of Trees on Arrival. If not ready to plant on arrival, unpack without exposing the roots to cold or air, dig a trench, and heel-in by carefully covering the roots with earth, and give a copious watering. Trees thus treated can remain in the trenches until ready for their permanent places in the orchard. If frozen when received, do not open the boxes, but place them in a cellar or some cool, dark room that is free from frost and let them remain until all frost is drawn out. If no cellar or frost-proof room, bury the box in saw-dust or dirt until thawed. The point is to get the frost entirely out without sudden exposure of stock to heat, light or air. Even if frozen solid, the stock will not be injured if handled in this manner.

Injurious Insects

The rapid increase of insects injurious to fruit and fruit trees necessarily compels the horticulturist to obtain a knowledge of their habits, that he may provide means to oppose their ravages; otherwise he must remain at their mercy, and find that paying crops become more and more uncertain. The limits of this catalogue allow only space for the enumeration of the most destructive and abundant species which infest the orchards and vineyards, and the best remedies as suggested by leading entomologists. The following remedies are compiled from the latest recommendations of the most prominent entomologists and pathologists.

APPLES

Apple Worm (*Carpocapsa pomonella*, or Codling Moth). Spray with arsenate of lead at the rate of two pounds to fifty gallons of water, and Bordeaux mixture (six pounds lime, three pounds bluestone), after the blossoms have fallen, and before the calyx lobes close. Repeat in one week. It is generally conceded that earlier or later sprayings than mentioned above are of no value against the first brood, when dealing with the codling-moth. It is necessary, therefore, to spray just after the petals fall and before the calyx lobes close, in order to fill this cup with poison at the only time it is possible to do so. A second brood of apple-worms appear from the middle to the last of June, in Georgia—later farther north—and spraying for this brood is advisable in many cases. As a general rule, spray the last week in June, and again two weeks later, with Bordeaux-arsenate of lead mixture. Bordeaux, not being strictly an insecticide, does not act against the codling moth, but it is always well to use it with arsenate of lead to prevent apple scab or other fungous diseases.

Borer (*Saperda candida*). Examine trees in spring and again in June and dig out the grubs with a wire. Then wash the collar of roots and parts of the body with a mixture of lime and sulphur.

Caterpillar (*Clisiocampa Americana*). Destroy nests as soon as they appear in spring by burning, or spray with Paris green eight ounces, lime one pound, water 50 gallons.

Spring Canker Worm (*Paleacrita vernata*). Encircle the tree with a canvas belt coated thoroughly with tar or train oil; or spray with six ounces Paris green and one pound lime to fifty gallons Bordeaux or water.

Woolly Aphid (*Schizoneura lanigera*). For above-ground colonies, wash trees with solution of whale-oil soap or kerosene emulsion. For root-inhabiting colonies, remove the soil to a depth of about three inches, or sufficient to partially expose the roots; open a circle from four to eight feet in diameter, depending on the spread of the roots, distribute three to eight pounds of tobacco dust or use 15 per cent kerosene emulsion. Enough emulsion should be used to saturate the soil to a depth of three or four inches. Recent experiments have shown that kerosene emulsion may be used with success. Tobacco dust is of more value as a preventive and fertilizer. Badly infested trees should receive kerosene treatment.

PEACHES AND PLUMS

Cureulio (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*). Spray the trees before the blossoms open, with a solution of arsenate of lead, three

pounds; lime, two pounds, to fifty gallons of water. Use Bordeaux with arsenate of lead when the blossoms have fallen; ten days later, Bordeaux and arsenate of lead. If peach and plum trees are in foliage, use three pounds copper sulphate, nine pounds lime and fifty gallons of water; a stronger mixture will burn the foliage. Then follow with a large hopper made of sheeting and having a spread of ten to fifteen feet, having a slit in same, so that the tree can be encircled; give the trunk a quick blow with a padded club; this causes the curculio to fall. Dump the insects into a jar of kerosene. Jarring should be done daily, beginning at daylight and continuing until 8 or 9 o'clock. It will hardly pay to jar the trees at any other time. Continue the jarring until the orchard is rid of the insects.

Peach Tree Borer (*Sanninoidea exitiosa*). The old method of worming peach trees during winter has been found ineffective, principally because the worms cause too much damage before being removed. The best method is as follows:

Supposing that we start with an infested orchard; worm the trees in the spring; this will lessen the number of worms that will reach maturity. About July 1 apply a wash to a height of eighteen to twenty inches, allowing it to go well down on the roots. Immediately afterward draw up the earth to the trees, forming a cone six to eight inches above the level. This will force the borer moths to deposit eggs up above the mound of earth. The wash previously applied will help to repel the moths. A second application of deterrent wash, during August, should be applied if the first wash gets thin; that is, keep the bark coated.

The following is an excellent wash for peach trees: One bushel of quicklime, twenty pounds of sulphur, one gallon of coal tar fifty gallons of water. Mix tar and sulphur in ten gallons of water in barrel, add lime, keep well stirred. When entirely slaked, dilute to fifty gallons.

During the last of October, remove the mound from around the trees and thoroughly scrape and clean the bark. This will kill many young worms and probably some eggs. Now apply the wash again as it may kill many little borers that may be exposed but not actually killed by the scraping process. Worm the trees in the spring for the few worms that may escape the treatment just suggested.

San Jose Scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*). This attacks peach, pear, apple, quince, cherry, raspberry, rose and a number of other trees and shrubs. For winter treatment, we would recommend spraying with lime-sulphur solution. Spray in December and again late in February or early March. For summer treatment would suggest spraying with kerosene emulsion, one part of emulsion to five of water, or use the regular strength of lime-sulphur solution, applying this with a

INJURIOUS INSECTS, continued

brush to the trunks and larger limbs only. None of this mixture should be put on the foliage or young growth.

Other Scale Insects, of which there are several species, which are more or less destructive to fruit or other trees, can be eradicated by the use of kerosene emulsion, whale-oil soap or Larkin's Sulpho-Tobacco Soap.

[*Note*.—If your trees are infected with any insects or fungous diseases, send infected portion to your Experiment Station, your State Entomologist, or United States Entomologist, at Washington, D. C.]

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS, WALNUTS AND PECANS

Borer (*Prionus*). These bore through the roots and usually destroy the tree; and must be carefully removed. Carefully examine collar of tree in winter and midsummer, and apply lime and sulphur wash.

Caterpillar (*Catocala maestosa*). This insect feeds on the leaves of pecans, and is sometimes quite injurious; spray with Paris green, four ounces, lime one pound, to fifty gallons of water.

Pecan Bud Worm (*Proteopteryx Deludana*). Spray the trees just as the buds are opening, with arsenate of lead, three

pounds to fifty gallons of water, and repeat application ten days later. If the worms appear again in June or July, repeat the same treatment. This will also help control the pecan case bearer.

Twig Girdlers (*Oncideres cingulatus*). All limbs that have been girdled and have fallen must be burned at once, thus destroying all future broods of sawyers.

GRAPE-VINES

Borer (*Prionus*). Its presence is manifested by the unhealthy appearance of the vine. Search must be made at the roots and the grub destroyed.

Flea Beetle (*Haltica Chalybea*). Dust leaves with dry lime.

Grape Curculio (*Coeloides inaequalis*). Paris green or arsenate of lead solution as a spray, as soon as fruit is set.

Leaf Hopper (*Erythroneura vitis*). Passing with a torch between the rows in the evening and shaking the vines to disturb the insects.

Leaf Folder (*Desmia funeralis*). Kerosene emulsion, or Paris green, or arsenate of lead as a spray.

Phylloxera. Various insecticides are recommended, but must be applied below the ground with the aid of specially constructed apparatus.

Dangerous Fungous Diseases

Apple Tree Blight may be treated similarly as for pears, but fewer applications are required.

Black Rot in Grapes. Spray with copper sulphate solution in spring before buds swell. When leaves appear, spray with Bordeaux; repeat twice at intervals of ten to fourteen days. Dusting with flowers of sulphur as soon as fruit is set, and repeat every ten days until coloring, is advisable for mildew, but if Bordeaux mixture is used early it will lessen the appearance of the latter.

Black Knot in Plums. Cut off the affected branches below affected parts, and burn to prevent its spreading. Spray with Bordeaux mixture.

Brown Rot on Peaches, Plums and Nectarines. Spray with Bordeaux mixture, containing four pounds copper sulphate, six pounds lime, to fifty gallons of water, before the buds swell. When fruit is well set, Bordeaux (3-9-50). Repeat this spraying at intervals of ten to fourteen days. Spraying may be continued until fruit begins to ripen. Even this reduced strength Bordeaux may burn foliage during very wet seasons. Dusting with flowers of sulphur is advisable if Bordeaux mixture is not used, but the sulphur should be applied every ten to fourteen days. All mummified fruit and limbs showing brown rot must be removed and burned.

Peach and Plum Rosette. Root up and burn the affected trees as soon as the disease is observed.

Peach Leaf Curl (*Exoascus deformans*). Spray with Bordeaux (4-6-50) during late fall or at least one month before

the fruit buds open; when trees are thoroughly covered, only one application is necessary to prevent this disease. Recent experiments indicate that fall spraying will control leaf curl as well as early spring treatment, if trees are well coated. If spraying has not been done and the disease appears, continuous cultivation and the application of nitrogenous manures will throw off the diseased leaves and save the fruit crop. In case of San José scale in the same orchard, the lime, salt and sulphur wash may be used effectively against both scale and leaf curl at one spraying. We recommend spraying with lime and sulphur as late as possible, and pruning out disease persistently when it occurs.

Pear Blight. The following preventive measures are recommended: As buds are swelling, spray with copper solution; as blossoms fall, Bordeaux mixture (3-9-50) and arsenites; eight to twelve days later repeat application and use Bordeaux mixture ten to fourteen days later, and again ten to fourteen days later, if necessary. If blight has occurred, cut off and burn all affected limbs to prevent spreading. During winter, carefully remove all blighted twigs, and pay particular attention to removing all blight occurring in main limbs or branches. Send for bulletin on "Control of Pear Blight," which can be secured from the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C., or from the State Board of Entomology, Atlanta, Ga., Disinfect the pruning shears.

Rust on Raspberries and Blackberries. Spray with copper sulphate solution before buds break. Use Bordeaux mixture if rust appears in spring or summer.

Fungicide and Insecticide Solutions and Formulae

Arsenate of Lead can be used as a substitute for Paris Green and London Purple. It can be used much stronger with less danger of injury to plants. Two pounds to fifty gallons of water will give good results against most biting insects.

Bordeaux Mixture. Copper sulphate, four pounds; quicklime, six pounds; water, fifty gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag and hanging it in a wooden or earthen vessel holding twenty-five gallons; slake the lime gradually and add water until you have twenty-five gallons. The blue-stone mixture and lime should then be poured into the pump so that the two streams will mix thoroughly as they fall. Bordeaux mixture will not keep more than twenty-four hours. Remember this.

Copper-Sulphate Solution. Dissolve one pound of copper-sulphate in fifteen gallons of water. Do not apply this solution to foliage; it must be used before buds break on grape-vines and peach trees. For the latter, use twenty-five gallons of water.

Kerosene Emulsion. One-half pound of soap dissolved in one gallon of water; add to this, while hot, two gallons of kerosene. (The boiling soap solution should be removed from the fire before the kerosene is added.) Churn violently with a spray pump or garden syringe until the mass becomes of the consistency of butter. Dilute the above mixture with from nine to fifteen parts of water when using, so that it will not be stronger than one part of oil to nine to fifteen of water. Sour milk may be used instead of soap.

Larkin's Sulpho-Tobacco Soap is an universal insecticide. A sure and safe exterminator of all kinds of insects and vermin on plants, shrubbery, vines, small fruits and trees. It also acts

as a powerful fertilizer; plants that have wilted from the ravages of insects will regain their freshness and grow luxuriantly. The soap is non-poisonous and absolutely safe to handle. It will not injure the tenderest growth.

Lemon Oil. We have found this an invaluable insecticide for all plants grown in a greenhouse or in pots. Plants should be dipped in a solution of suitable strength. While it kills all scale insects, it is not injurious to the most tender plants.

Lime and Sulphur Wash. Lime, unslaked, twenty pounds; sulphur, ground, sixteen pounds; water, to make fifty gallons. Place eight to ten gallons of water in an iron kettle over a fire, and when it reaches the boiling point add the sulphur and mix thoroughly, then add the lime, which will immediately produce a violent boiling. From time to time add a small quantity of water as needed to prevent boiling over or burning. The sulphur gradually goes into solution, and the mixture, at first thick and pasty, becomes thinner and thinner, changing in color through several shades of yellow. After boiling at least one and a half hours, the mixture should be diluted to the proper amount by the addition of sufficient hot water. If a suitable boiler is convenient, the mixture may be more economically cooked in barrels or tanks by the use of steam.

The lime and sulphur wash is now generally recommended for controlling the San José scale, and in some respects is superior to the other remedies named.

Naptha Soap and Nicoticide. One ounce of soap and one-quarter ounce of nicoticide to each gallon of water. It is advisable to have the water at 100 degrees Fahrenheit. This is an excellent spray for Red Spider.

Paris Green. Actively poisonous. Add four ounces Paris green, one pound fresh lime, to fifty gallons of water. Paris green and Bordeaux mixture may be applied together without the action of either being weakened.

Powders. With fifty pounds of lime plaster mix one pint of crude carbolic acid. Sprinkle over vines for beetles and aphides.

Pyrethrum. One ounce of the "Bubach" powder, add to two gallons of cold water, on any plant used for food, as this is non-poisonous.

Sulphur, one pound; one pound of air-slaked lime, and boil it in eight quarts of water until the concoction simmers down to about six quarts; add one gallon of this mixture to fifty gallons of water. Use as a spray for red spider every five to six days until the spider is eradicated.

Tobacco, one pound; boiling water, two gallons; strain when

cool. Is very effective when used as a spray against flea beetles, lice aphides (plant lice).

White Hellebore, one ounce; water, three gallons. Effective as a spray for rose slugs.

SPRAYING

We cannot be too emphatic in impressing on the horticulturist to spray his fruit trees and grape-vines if he desires good fruit. Follow directions carefully. Experiments frequently result disastrously. Careless spraying will result in loss of fruit and sometimes the trees. Every fruit-grower should purchase a spraying apparatus; they can now be had for a small sum. Be careful in keeping your solution continually stirred. The best time for spraying is late in the afternoon or during cloudy weather, except with kerosene emulsion; this should be used on bright, sunny days. (We recommend the Gould Pumps.)

Pumps. Write us for prices on these; we can save you money.)

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP

A Wonderful Insect and Bug Exterminator



Gives best results in quickly exterminating all insect life on plants and flowers, in- and out-of-doors. Effectively destroys squash and potato bugs, currant worms, lice, greenfly, mealy bug, red spider, etc. Unexcelled for spraying shrubs, fruit trees and vines. This popular insecticide never fails to give satisfaction. It is cheap, clean, harmless and noninjurious to the tenderest growth. You cannot afford to be without Sulpho-Tobacco Soap if you desire to be successful in plant culture. A trial will give highly gratifying results. We have discontinued handling anything smaller than the 10-lb size.

10-lb. cake by express, \$3.00.

Fruit Department

APPLES

Summer and early fall varieties of northern or European origin succeed equally as well as southern seedlings, but the latter are the only reliable varieties for late fall and winter. Northern winter varieties seldom retain their fruit well here after August, as it then decays and drops during that month. Some native varieties that keep well when grown in the upper sections of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Alabama, fail to retain their keeping qualities when cultivated in the lower or middle sections of these states. The season of maturity is given for the latitude of Augusta.

For orchard and long-lived trees, plant only standards, grown by either being budded or grafted upon whole seedling stocks. We do not propagate Apple trees by grafting upon pieces of roots. We have always advocated planting trees propagated on whole seedling stocks, and hold to the same practice now.

Clay or clay loam are the best lands for Apples. Plow well and deep before setting the trees. The land should be well drained and cultivated.

PRICES OF TREES

	EACH	10	100	1,000
Standard, 2-year-old, well-branched, 5 to 7 feet.....	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00	
Standard, 2-year, 4 feet, medium-branched, or 1-year, 4 to 6 feet, single stems.....	15	1 25	10 00	\$80 00

Distance for planting, 20 to 35 feet apart each way, according to soil

Summer Apples

Varieties for Market Orchards in Capitals

COFFMAN (Summer Red; Coffman June). Medium large, roundish oblong; greenish yellow, striped and splashed with red, with white dots; flesh white, juicy, of good quality. An improvement on Red June. Tree upright grower. June.

CAROLINA WATSON. Very large, oblate-conical; green, striped with dull red, with a dull red cheek; sweet, crisp and very fragrant. Exceedingly prolific, and a good market fruit. Beginning of July.

EARLY HARVEST (Early June-eating; Yellow Harvest). Medium to large; bright yellow; tender, juicy, well flavored. An excellent home market Apple; invaluable in any orchard. June 5, and lasts two or three weeks.

EARLY RED MARGARET (Southern Striped June). Small to medium rather flat; skin yellow, with dark red stripes; subacid and of high flavor. June 20, and lasts until July 20.

HORSE (Haas. Summer Horse; Yellow, Red or Green Horse, etc.) Large; green; acid. Good for cooking and drying. Known everywhere. Very productive. July and August.

Hominy (Sops of Wine). Medium; red; very juicy, subacid, July

KANSAS QUEEN. Large; yellow, nearly covered with crimson; good quality. Very reliable, productive, and a good market variety. Succeeds well on light sandy soils. June to August.

May Pippin (White June-eating). Small; yellow; good quality. Ripens first of the season

RED ASTRACHAN (Red Ashmore; Early Rus, etc.). Large; yellow, nearly covered with crimson, and fine bloom; juicy, crisp, acid; beautiful fruit. Tree a thrifty and fine grower; excellent and profitable. Ripens end of May, and continues through June.

RED JUNE (Carolina Red June, etc.). Medium; conical; deep red; juicy. Very productive. June 15 to end of July

SIMMONS' RED. Large; orange, nearly covered with red; flesh yellow, sugary, good flavor; quality very good. Ripens June to September

YELLOW TRANSPARENT (White Transparent; Grand Sultan, etc.). Medium; yellow; good quality. A productive and excellent variety, but trees are of dwarfish habit. June.

Autumn Apples

Varieties for Market Orchards in Capitals

BONUM (Magnum Bonum). Medium; deep crimson; firm, tender, juicy, mild, subacid. September to October.

CAROLINA GREENING (Southern Greening; Yellow, or Green Crank; Southern Golden Pippin; Green Cheese). Medium green or yellow; crisp, subacid, fine flavor. September to January. Compact grower and prolific.

EQUINETELEE (Bachelor, King; Iola; Ne Plus Ultra; Byers; Buckingham; Kentucky Queen). Very large, oblate; yellow, with bright red cheek and crimson stripes; flesh yellow, subacid; very rich and juicy; a magnificent fruit. Ripe end of September and lasts until November. Tree compact and a vigorous grower; bears young.

FALL PIPPIN (Pound Pippin; York Pippin, etc.). Large, green; subacid; quality best. August and September.

Grimes' Golden. Medium, round, oblate; skin yellow, with small dots; flesh yellow, crisp; rich, subacid; very good. October to December.

HARGROVE. Origin, Haywood County, N. C. Above medium to large, oblate; golden yellow, with a bright carmine cheek; flesh crisp, white, with Pearmain flavor; subacid; quality best. Maturity, October and November. The Hargrove possesses such exceptional merits that we believe in offering it a valuable addition is made to our best fall Apples.

HAYWOOD. A seedling of Hoover; yellow and dark crimson cheek; flesh white, subacid; good quality. Maturity, October. Compact growth.

MRS. BRYAN. Origin, Walker County, Ga. Very large, orange-red; quality best. Maturity, September and October. An exceedingly handsome fruit, and becoming very popular in many sections.

PINE STUMP. Large, oblate; dark crimson; flesh yellow, crisp, sugary, good flavor. August and September. A very showy fruit. Tree spreading, vigorous and productive. One of the best varieties for the Piedmont section of Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina.

Red Beitungheimer. Large to very large, roundish; ground color pale cream, nearly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, subacid. A heavy bearer.

WALLACE HOWARD. Very large, conical; deep orange-red, with a few crimson stripes; flesh brittle, sugary and highly flavored; quality best. A very showy fruit. October.

Winter Apples

Varieties for Market Orchards in Capitals

BLACK WARRIOR. Above medium; green; quality best; a fine keeper and a first-class fruit in every respect; prolific. October to March.

BEN DAVIS (New York Pippin; Thornton of Southern Alabama). Medium, oblate, greenish yellow, with a crimson cheek; subacid; fair quality. Keeps remarkably well.

Bismarck. From New Zealand; has been fully tested in Europe and in the United States. Enormously productive, and bears very young; quality very good. Late fall and winter. Tree of dwarf habit, and is largely grown in pots for decorative purposes. Has fruited with us.

Horn (North Carolina Vandevere). Medium; flat or conical; here and further south dark crimson; further north green, with red cheek; juicy, rich. Ripens in November and keeps until March; tree an open grower; productive.

Mangum (Carter; Gully). Medium; red-striped; flesh firm, juicy and well flavored. Ripens in October, and keeps well; productive; tree a vigorous, compact grower.

Paragon. A Tennessee seedling, combining the good qualities of Winesap and Limbertwig. An excellent keeper.

ROMANITE. Fruit similar to Shockley, but tree of more open growth; branches slender and very distinct in foliage and in appearance. Possesses all the bearing and keeping qualities of the Shockley.

ROME BEAUTY (Royal Red; Rome; Phoenix, etc.). Large; yellow and bright red; medium quality; handsome. A moderate grower and good bearer. October to April. Should be found in all orchards.

ROYAL LIMBERTWIG. Large, oblate; pale yellow, striped red; flesh yellow, rich and juicy.

SHOCKLEY (Waddell; Hall; Sweet Romanite). Medium, conical, always regular; yellow, with a bright crimson cheek; flesh firm, sweet or subacid, with some flavor. Tree very erect, vigorous, exceedingly productive. Ripens in October, and will keep until the following summer. This Apple cannot be classed as of first quality, but is yet the most popular winter variety we cultivate. This is a very profitable variety for market.

STEPHENSON (Stevenson's Winter, Stevens' Winter, etc.). Medium to large; green, covered with brown; flesh firm, juicy and spicy. A regular bearer, and keeps until April. The tree is a fine grower.

TERRY (Terry's Winter). Medium; subacid; quality best. Resembles Pryor's Red. November to January.

WINESAP. Small to medium; red; vinous; quality very good. A good keeping Apple.

WINTER QUEEN (Poorhouse; Winter Green). Large, roundish oblate; pale yellowish green, russet spots; flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild, subacid; very good. Tree vigorous, compact grower. This is a valuable addition to our varieties, as it is an exceptionally good shipper and keeper. Ripens last of October.

YATES (Red Warrior). Small, dark red, dotted with small white dots; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and very aromatic. Immense bearer and good keeper.

YORK IMPERIAL (Johnson's Fine Winter, Shepp, etc.). Medium, whitish, shaded crimson; flesh yellow, crisp, juicy and subacid; very good. A profitable market variety for the upper sections. October to January.

[NOTE.—Nearly all winter Apples commence to be in eating condition here in October, and if properly taken care of in a cool, dry room, free from frost, the larger number can be kept through the winter.]

Crab Apples

Siberian Crabs. These produce an abundance of small fruit much esteemed for preserving. Trees are also very ornamental. The best varieties are **Golden Beauty**, **Red** and **Transcendent**.

APRICOTS

Apricots are best adapted for planting in city gardens, or where trees are protected by surrounding buildings. They are among the most delicious of fruits, and, therefore, a little extra care should be given in protecting the flowers from the late spring frosts. The trees, when planted in orchards, seldom last long here, unless protected by surrounding timber or tall-growing fruit trees, but in many sections of the southwest this is one of the most desirable of orchard fruits. The period of maturity extends from the beginning of June to the end of July. The best varieties are as follows:

PRICES OF TREES

5 to 7 feet, extra heavy

4 to 5 feet, branched

EARLY GOLDEN (Dubois). Fruit small, rounded, oval; skin smooth, pale orange; moderately juicy and sweet; very good flavor.

MOORPARK (Dunmore; Temple's; DeNancy, etc.). Fruit large; skin orange, brownish red on sunny side; flesh bright orange; freestone, juicy, rich and luscious flavor.

ROMAN (Transparent; Grosse Germine, etc.). Fruit medium

EACH	10	100
\$0 40	\$3 50	
25	2 00	\$17 50

sized; skin pale yellow, sometimes dotted with a few red spots; flesh dull yellow, soft, rather dry; one of the largest-growing and hardiest Apricot trees.

ROYAL. Fruit medium, oval, dull yellow, red on sunny side; flesh pale orange, fine flavor.

ST. AMBROSE. Large, early; skin deep yellow; flesh sugary and juicy.

NECTARINES

Require the same culture as the peach. The fruit, having a smooth skin, is very liable to the attacks of the curculio and brown rot, and must be sprayed as soon as blossoms fall, and again every two weeks during May and June. They ripen through July and part of August.

PRICES OF TREES

1-year 5 feet and up, extra heavy

1-year, 4 to 5 feet

COOSA. Fruit large, red; flesh white; originated in the northern part of Georgia.

EARLY VIOLET. White, with blush cheek; flesh tender, juicy and of good flavor.

EACH	10	100
\$0 40	\$3 50	
25	2 00	\$15 00

ELRUGE. Red, mottled darker.

NEW WHITE. Large; pure white; flesh tender, juicy, vinous; very good; early; free.

VICTORIA. Medium; purple, with brown cheek. July.

FIGS

PRICES OF TREES

2-year-old, heavy
1-year-old.

Best varieties for General Cultivation in Capitals

Angelique (Early Lemon, etc.). Medium; yellow; of fair quality; very early.

BLACK ISCHIA (Blue Ischia, etc.). Medium; blue-black, crimson pulp; good; moderate bearer. Not so hardy as Green Ischia.

BROWN TURKEY: Medium; brown; sweet and excellent; very prolific. Most reliable for field culture. One of our hardest varieties.

BRUNSWICK (Madonna; Boughton, etc.). Very large; violet; good and productive.

CELESTIAL (Sugar; Celeste, etc.). Medium; pale violet, with bloom; sweet and excellent; prolific. Hardest of all Figs.

	EACH	10	100	1,000
2-year-old, heavy	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00	
1-year-old.	20	1 50	12 00	

GREEN ISCHIA (White Ischia). Medium to large; green; crimson pulp; excellent; prolific; rather late, but bears continually until frost.

LEMON. Fruit medium to large, flattened, slightly ribbed; yellow; flesh white, sweet; early. Strong grower and very prolific. A favorite for canning.

Magnolia (Dalmation). Large to very large; greenish amber; quality good; productive, but tender.

Madeline (White Neyreii). Medium to large; greenish yellow; flesh white; good for drying.

White Marseilles (White Genoa; White Naples). Medium to large; yellow; flesh white; good.

PEACHES

PRICES OF TREES

1-year, 5 feet and up, extra heavy
1-year, 4 to 5 feet, heavy
1-year, 3 to 4 feet, stocky

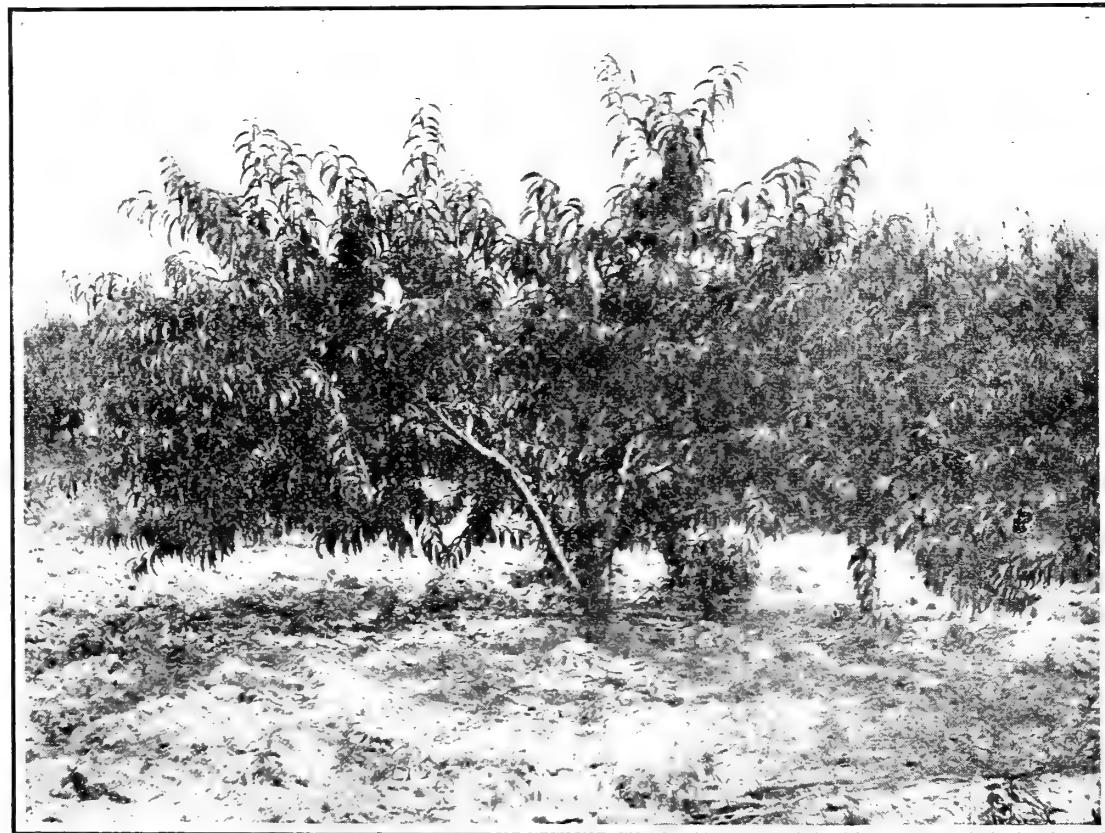
	EACH	10	100	1,000
1-year, 5 feet and up, extra heavy	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00	
1-year, 4 to 5 feet, heavy	15	1 25	10 00	\$70 00
1-year, 3 to 4 feet, stocky	10	1 00	8 00	60 00

Varieties for Commercial Orchards in Capitals. Dates of maturity given for latitude of Augusta, Ga., except where noted

We propagate our Peach trees from buds taken from the best bearing trees. We, therefore, know our trees to be true to name, perfectly healthy, free from disease and first-class in every respect. We do not grow cheap or inferior Peach trees.

Directions for Cultivating.

A sandy loam is best suited to the Peach, but it will adapt itself to almost any soil, provided it is well drained. Plant one-year-old trees 18 x 18 feet; cut the trees back to 18 to 24 inches, as it is always best to have a low-headed tree. In the spring, after the growth has started, remove all but three branches and let these be distributed so that the tree will be well balanced. For the first two years fertilize with well-decomposed barnyard manure, or a mixture of one part of cottonseed or bone meal to two parts of acid phosphate. Apply 1½ to 2 pounds to each tree. After the third year, avoid nitrogenous fertilizers and use a fertilizer containing a good percentage of bone phosphate and potash. Prune every year by cutting off one-third of the previous year's growth. The head of the tree should be broad and open, so as to allow free circulation of light and air. Never plant newly cleared woodlands; such lands should be cultivated for at least two years before setting the trees, otherwise woodlice will injure them. In preparing orchard land, plow deep. If necessary, subsoil. Cowpeas, drilled in 2 feet apart, leaving at least 4 feet on each side of the trees, is the best crop to grow in a Peach orchard. Cultivate frequently, and in late fall or early winter, turn under the cow peas. When the orchard begins to bear it should have clean cultivation, but after the fruit is harvested, drill in peas for a cover crop, and turn these under as above directed.



THREE-YEAR PEACH TREE, PROPERLY PRUNED

Achieve a good yield by turning under the cow peas after the fruit is harvested, and then drilling in a new crop for the next growing season.

Freestones

Alexander. Above medium; highly colored in clay soils, less so in light soils; flesh greenish white, very juicy, vinous and of good quality; adheres to the stone. Matures from May 20 to June 15. Trees are remarkably prolific and bear very young.

Angel. (For Florida and sub-tropical sections only.) Large; roundish, slightly pointed; skin yellow, highly washed with red; flesh white, juicy, fine flavor; seedling of Peen-to; freestone; ripens in north Florida, June 20.

BELLE (Belle of Georgia). Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm, and of excellent flavor; very prolific; an excellent shipper. Tree a rapid grower. Ripens July 5 to 20.

BERENICE (China Strain). Large to very large; yellow, mottled with dark crimson; flesh yellow, melting, juicy and rich. Matures from end of July to middle of August. In point of excellent qualities it is superior to any yellow Peach of its season, is most showy and an excellent shipper. Its good quality also commends it to the planter. It originated with the late Dr. L. E. Berckmans in 1877, and, after a trial of over thirty years, we have nothing equal to it at the same season.

CARMAN. Large; creamy white, with deep blush; skin tough, but flesh very tender and of fine flavor; prolific bearer. A most profitable and popular shipping variety. Ripens June 20 to July 1.

Champion. Large; skin creamy white, with red cheek; flesh rich and juicy. Ripens middle to last of July.

Chair's Choice. Large; yellow; flesh very fine; heavy bearer; an excellent variety; August 15 to 30.

Climax. (For Florida and sub-tropical sections only.) A seedling of Honey, but larger; a heavy bearer; fruit of good appearance, round, slightly oblong; point recurved; pale yellow, washed red; flesh yellowish white, fine-grained, sweet. Ripens north Florida, June 25 to July 5.

Columbia (Pace; Yellow Indian; Tinley, etc.). Large; dingy yellow and red stripes; flesh yellow, buttery, rich and sweet; quality best. End of July to middle of August.

Dr. Berckmans. Large; creamy white, blushing cheek; flesh white, melting, vinous, of the highest flavor. A seedling of the Chinese Cling, but surpasses any variety of the same parentage, maturing at the same season. Middle to end of July.

FREESTONE PEACHES, continued

ELBERTA. Large; yellow, with red cheek; juicy and of good flavor; flesh yellow. Supposed to be a seedling of Chinese Cling. Ripe middle of July. This is an excellent shipping variety.

Emma. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, best quality. July 25 to August 5; follows Elberta. An excellent market sort in some sections.

Everbearing. (Indian type.) In some sections, this Peach begins to ripen about July 1 to 15, and continues to produce successive crops until about the middle of September. Fruit varies in size from large to medium, is creamy white, mottled and striped with light purple and pink veins. Oblong, tapering to the apex; flesh white, with red veins near the skin. Very juicy and of excellent flavor. We do not recommend the Everbearing Peach for commercial orchards, but for family use only.

Fleitas, or Yellow St. John (May Beauty). Medium, roundish; orange-yellow, with a deep red cheek; juicy, sweet and highly flavored; flesh yellow. Ripens end of June to July 10.

Florida Gem. (For Florida and sub-tropical sections only.) A seedling of Honey. Large; highly colored; roundish oblong, pointed; sweet and juicy; red at the pit. A valuable market sort on account of its handsome appearance. Ripens July 1 to 10, in north Florida.

FORD'S. An excellent large, white flesh Peach of Chinese type; quality good; a heavy and reliable bearer; June 15 to 30.

Governor Hogg. Large; white, with beautiful cheek; flesh white, tender and juicy; highly flavored; red at pit; semi-cling; June 20 to 25.

GREENSBORO. Origin, North Carolina. Ripens usually a week later than Alexander, but frequently with it, and is much larger and superior in every way. Round, sometimes elongated; flesh white, very juicy, of good quality; skin white, with red cheek, highly colored in the sun. A favorite and profitable early market sort.

HILEY (Early Belle). Large; white, with beautiful red cheek; flesh white, quality best. Prolific bearer. Ripens June 25 to July 5. The best shipping variety of its season, which makes it very valuable.

Imperial. A Florida variety; very large, roundish, oblong; skin greenish yellow, red blush; flesh white, juicy and of excellent flavor. Ripens in north Florida from June 25 to July 5.

MAYFLOWER. A new variety from North Carolina, very highly recommended by the originator; one week earlier than Sneed; fruit round and entirely covered with red; blooms late; very hardy; not fruited as yet with us.

Pallas. A seedling of Honey, originated by Dr. L. E. Berckmans. Fruit resembles the parent, but is much larger and more nearly round in shape; flesh white, melting and vinous. July 10.

Peen-to Free. (For Florida and sub-tropical sections only.) Fruit 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, very flat; skin pale greenish white, with beautifully mottled red cheek; flesh finely grained; quality good. As this Peach colors some time before maturity, it is frequently gathered prematurely. Therefore, it should be allowed to hang upon the tree until approaching full maturity, to get the best fruit. Ripens in Florida from April 1 to May 10.

Picquet's Late. Very large; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, buttery, rich, sweet and of the highest flavor. Maturity from end of August to middle of September. One of the best freestones.

ROBERT. Large; creamy white, with crimson cheek; flesh white, slightly veined pink, melting, juicy and vinous; quality best. A reliable sort. August 15.

SALWAY. A well-known and popular variety; large; dull yellow, mottled brownish red; flesh yellow, firm, but rather acid; fine flavor. August 15.

SNEED (Bowers; Peebles). Medium; creamy white, with carmine mottling; flesh greenish white, juicy; semi-cling; quality fair. Ripens on an average of six to eight days before the Alexander.

Summerour, or Atlanta. Very large, round; deep yellow; flesh yellow; juicy, sweet and of good quality. Maturity from middle to end of September. This Peach fills a gap which has long been open in the season of maturity, because it ripens after all the good freestones are gone; very desirable on this account.

THURBER. Medium to large; skin white, with light crimson mottling; flesh very juicy, vinous, and of exceedingly fine texture. Maturity, July 1 to 10. A seedling of Chinese Cling. This variety has seldom failed to yield a crop of fruit when other varieties failed, and is highly prized as a market sort.

WADDELL. Of medium size, fine shape; skin greenish white, almost covered with red; flesh white, and juicy; very prolific; a fine market sort. June 25.

Waldo. (For Florida and sub-tropical sections only.) Medium, roundish, oblong; bright yellowish red, washed with carmine; flesh fine-grained, juicy and melting. Very valuable for the South. Ripens June 1.

WONDERFUL. Very large, deep yellow, with carmine blush; flesh yellow, firm, good. Ripens middle to last of August. Good for late marketing.

Clingstones

Albright. Large; white, changing to light orange; juicy, sweet, very good. Ripens middle of October.

Bidwell's Early. (For Florida and sub-tropical sections only.) A Peen-to seedling; creamy white, with pale pink cheek; flesh very fine-grained, buttery, melting and juicy; semi-cling; size, medium to large; ripens in north Florida early in May.

Demming's September. Large, oblong, with a protuberance; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, red near the stone, juicy, vinous and good. Resembles Pineapple, but one month later.

Eaton's Golden. Medium; skin golden yellow, with occasionally a few pink spots; flesh yellow, sweet juicy, apricot flavor. Middle of September. Superior for canning.

GENERAL LEE. Improved Chinese Cling. Above medium, oblong; creamy white, with carmine wash; flesh very fine-grained, melting, very juicy, and of high flavor; quality best. July 1 to 10.

Heath Late White (White English; Eliza Thomas; Potter's September; Rauy; White Globe; Henrietta, etc.). Large, oval, with sharp apex; skin creamy white, very seldom with any red; flesh pure white to the stone, juicy and sweet, with good aroma; very popular for preserving. Ripens beginning of September.

Juno. Very large; deep yellow, mottled with orange-crimson; flesh yellow, fine-grained, very juicy, vinous, subacid; quality best. August 10 to 20.

Kent. An excellent new variety which originated at Augusta, Ga.; fruit of large size, slightly depressed at apex; greenish yellow skin tinted carmine at apex and on cheek; flesh yellow, buttery, of fine flavor; skin very tough, but peels readily; August 1 to 15.

Oriole. Large; yellow, rich, buttery. Middle of August. A yellow-fleshed Chinese Cling.

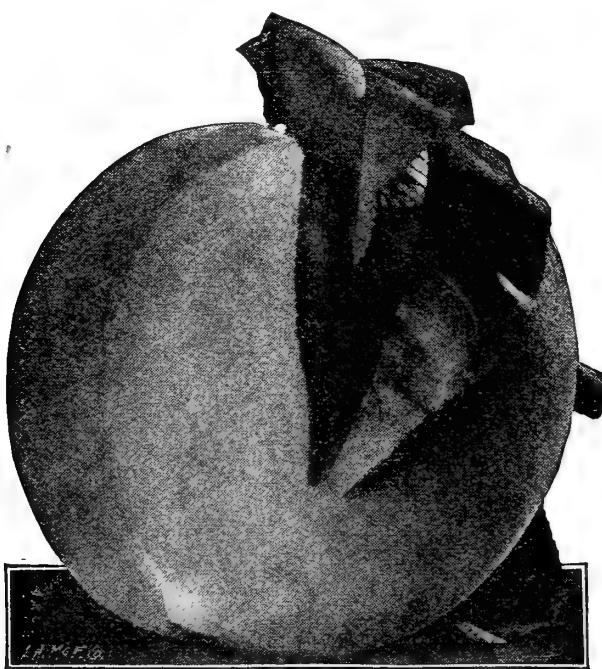
Pendleton. Very large; yellow; very good quality. Beginning of September.

Pineapple. (Lemon; Kennedy's Carolina; Allison Early; Lemon Cling, etc.). Large, oblong, with a protuberance like a lemon; skin golden yellow, tinged with dark red; flesh yellow, slightly red at the stone, juicy, subacid, of excellent quality. Middle of August.

Plant. Very large; covered with red; flesh yellow, juicy, rich and sweet. An improved Orange Cling. Ripens from July 25 to August 10.

Stonewall Jackson. Almost identical with General Lee in size and quality, but ripens a week later; tree a more compact grower. July 10 to 20.

STINSON'S OCTOBER. Large; white, with red cheek; of very good flavor. The best very late Peach. The most profitable late Peach yet introduced for southern markets. Middle of October.



CARMAN PEACH

PEARS

This list of select varieties is reduced to such as have been well tested and proved valuable throughout the largest section of the South. We grow standard Pear trees principally, but can supply dwarfs of a few varieties as below mentioned:

PRICE OF TREES

	EACH	10	100
Standard, 2-year, 5 feet and up, well-branched.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
Standard, 1-year, 4 feet and up, whips or partly branched, or 2-year medium.....	25	2 00	17 50
Dwarf, 1-year.....	25	2 00	17 50

Distance for planting: Standard trees 20 to 25 feet, and Dwarf trees 15 to 20 feet apart each way

Oriental Pears

This type is peculiarly adapted to the South

Garber. Resembles the Kieffer in size, appearance and quality, but matures here in August, and between the Le Conte and Kieffer. A thrifty grower and valuable variety.

Hawaii, or Sandwich Island. Medium; round, Bergamotte-shaped. Very prolific; foliage luxuriant, fine grower. Valuable for cooking and canning purposes. October to December.

Japan Golden Russet. Large, almost globular; entirely covered with russet; firm, juicy; excellent for canning and preserving. A strong, vigorous grower.

KIEFFER. Fruit large to very large; skin yellow, with a light vermillion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; quality good. Matures from September to October. Tree vigorous and very prolific. Begins to bear when four years old. If the fruit is allowed to hang upon the tree until the beginning of October, and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room, it is a very attractive Pear.

Le Conte. (Chinese Pear). Fruit large, pyriform; skin smooth, pale yellow; quality very variable, usually of second quality, but if allowed to mature slowly in a cool, dark room, its quality improves remarkably. Maturity from July 20 to end of August. Trees begin to bear when five years old.

Mikado. Large; yellow; flesh brittle. A vigorous grower, with leaves of extraordinary size. Good for cooking and preserving. End of August.

Smith's. Almost identical with Le Conte in size, shape and quality, but a few days earlier.

European Pears

SUMMER

Alamo. Origin, Texas. Large; yellow, with bronze cheek. Tree a vigorous grower; bears young.

Bartlett. Large; buttery, melting, of rich flavor. Very popular, Ripens end of July, and during August. Can supply this in both standard and dwarf trees.

Belle Lucrative (Seigneur d'Esperen; Fondante d'Automne). Large; melting, delicious; fine grower; bears abundantly and regularly. End of July and August.

Beurre Perpetual. Medium; yellow; melting, juicy; very good. Blooms twice; first bloom ripens in August, second bloom in September.

Beurre Giffard. Medium size; juicy. Tree a straggling grower. Ripens middle of June.

Clapp's Favorite. Resembles Bartlett, but ripens a few days earlier. Fine flavor. Tree a vigorous grower.

Doyenne d'Ete. Small; melting; very good. Tree a moderate grower. Beginning of June.

Early Harvest. Good size and color; quality fair; very productive. Ripens in July.

Flemish Beauty. Large; melting; sweet; handsome. August.

Koonee. Medium to large; very handsome; juicy, sweet, very good. Tree a vigorous grower. Middle of June.

Petite Marguerite. Small; very early; an improvement upon Doyenne d'Ete. Beginning of June.

Philadelphia. Large; melting; very good. July 15.

St. Michael Archangel. Large; melting, very good; beautiful; pyramidal tree. Ripens in August.

Seckel. Of exquisite flavor, perhaps the standard of quality in Pears. Tree a stout, slow grower. August. Can supply this in both standard and dwarf trees.

Wilder. Small to medium; yellow, with dark red cheek; melting, sweet, and very good. A very attractive Pear. Beginning of June. The tree is of vigorous and symmetrical growth. A valuable early market fruit.

AUTUMN AND WINTER

Beurre d'Anjou. Large; juicy, melting. A fine tree, and regular bearer. September. Can supply this in both standard and dwarf trees.

Beurre Diel. Very large; buttery, rich; vigorous grower. September.

Beurre Langelier. Medium; juicy, vinous, good. October and November.

Beurre Superfin. Large; melting, subacid. Fine tree, and regular bearer. August.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very large; melting, juicy and well-flavored. Tree a vigorous grower and most reliable bearer. Middle of August to September. Can supply this in both standard and dwarf trees.

La France. Resembles Duchesse d'Angouleme, but a month to six weeks later.

Lawrence. Very large; melting, rich. Tree a remarkably fine grower. September and October.

Sheldon. Large, round; russety; first quality. Last of August.

JAPAN PERSIMMONS (*Diospyros Kaki*)

The Japanese Persimmon is thoroughly adapted to the Cotton Belt, and it does especially well in the Coast Region. It is a vigorous grower and an early and most prolific bearer; in fact, bears too profusely and, therefore, the fruit should be properly thinned. This fruit is coming to the front for market purposes and where known commands good prices, as it usually comes on the market in the fall and early winter. For shipment, the fruit should be packed in flat boxes with divisions, and each specimen wrapped in paper. Some varieties have dark flesh, which are edible while the fruit is still hard, whereas the light-flesh varieties must be thoroughly matured before they can be eaten, as they are very astringent until fully ripened.

The quality of the Persimmon becomes greatly improved after being house-ripened. The fruit of nearly every variety begins to color when half-grown, but should be allowed to hang upon the tree in this section until just before frost is expected, or, in the case of the early ripening varieties, when fully matured. Many of the late-ripening varieties can be kept until January or February. Some varieties will be seedless during certain years and then again in other years they will contain more or less seed. Furthermore, both round and pointed specimens are sometimes produced on the same tree.

PRICE OF TREES

	EACH	10	100
2-year, grafted, heavy, 5 feet and up.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	
1-year, grafted, 3 to 4 feet.....	25	2 00	\$17 50

Among (Yemon). Round, flattened, deeply ribbed; dark orange-red; 2½ to 3 inches in diameter; average weight, six ounces; flesh red, very sweet, and sometimes edible while still solid.

Hachiya (Beehive in Japan synonyms: Costata, Imperial, Yomato, etc.). Oblong, with a blunt apex, slightly ribbed, 2½ by 3 inches; average weight, five ounces; flesh deep orange red; astringent while solid, but sweet and very good when soft. Should be house-ripened, and can be kept until March. Tree of vigorous and tall growth.

Hiyakume (too "me," a unit of Japanese weight). This is perhaps the most desirable of all the round red-fleshed varieties, and, as the fruit affects various shapes, it is known under many names, such as Pound, etc. Fruit large, averaging 3 inches in diameter and five ounces in weight; usually flattened, but elongated forms are quite common upon the

same branch; flesh bright orange-red. Keeps very late; must be soft before being edible. Tree of moderate height.

Miyo-tan (Mazeli). Round, or slightly oblong, 2½ inches in diameter; skin deep orange-red; flesh usually deep reddish brown, but specimens of half-brown and half red flesh are often produced on the same tree; keeps late. The brown-fleshed specimens are edible while solid.

Okame (Mikado). Large, roundish oblate, sometimes with quarter marks, point not depressed; skin orange-yellow, changing to brilliant carmine; flesh brownish red; good quality. Edible while solid.

Tsuru-no-ko (Stork Egg; Mino Kaki). Large, oblong, 2½ by 3½ inches, weight four to five ounces, sometimes ten ounces; skin bright red, some specimens covered with black at apex; flesh red, very good; keeps late. Edible only when soft. Foliage long and shiny, tree compact, of vigorous growth.

PLUMS

PRICES OF TREES

5 to 7 feet, extra heavy.....
4 to 5 feet.....

EACH	10	100
\$0 40	\$3 00	\$25 00
	25	2 00
		17 50

Chickasaw Plums

(Improved Type)

Varieties of this type are less liable to attacks of curculio than those of European origin, and combine vigor of growth with great productiveness. Plant trees 15 feet apart each way.

Cumberland. Large; yellow; juicy, sweet, good. Maturity, August and September. Very prolific. Tree thrifty and good grower.

Wild Goose. Large, somewhat oblong; bright vermilion-red; juicy, sweet, good quality; cling. Ripens middle of June. A very showy and fine market fruit, prolific bearer. Profitable for early shipments.

European Plums

The following varieties of Plums thrive best in the Piedmont sections:

Clyman. Seedling from California. Large; reddish purple; flesh firm; freestone; vigorous and a good bearer.

Giant Prune. The largest Prune known; fruit averaging 1 1/2 to 2 ounces each, retaining the good qualities of the smaller varieties. Desirable for the upper sections.

Imperial Gage. Large; oval; golden green; juicy, rich, first quality.

Lombard. Medium; violet-red; juicy, good; hardy and productive. The leading market variety. Ripens early in July.

Shropshire Damson. Medium; dark purple; esteemed for preserving. Tree vigorous and productive.

Japanese Plums

Prunus triflora of botanists *Prunus Japonica* of Pomologists

Abundance, or Yellow-fleshed Botan. Round, with pointed apex, but varies from quite round to sharply-pointed. Skin yellow, ground heavily washed purple-carmine and a darker cheek; flesh yellow, very juicy, subacid, with apricot flavor; quite firm; skin tough; clingstone; quality best; pit large. Maturity June 15 to July 5. We also have this variety under several names as received from Japan, all proving identical. One of the best early varieties, and valuable for northern and middle states. Carries well to distant markets. After fruiting this variety extensively for many years, we consider it the most desirable for shipping North and West. Fruit should be thinned, otherwise the size is reduced and the quality is inferior.

America. Hybrid of Japan and Chickasaw. Originated by Burbank in 1898. Fruit very large; glossy coral-red; flesh light yellow; quality good; very hardy. A very valuable sort. Excellent for jellies. Ripens middle to last of June.

Apple. From Luther Burbank, 1898. Fruit large, 2 1/2 inches in diameter; reddish purple when ripe; flesh firm, deep red, sweet or subacid, rich, high-flavored; nearly freestone. Ripens middle to last of June.

Burbank. In general characteristics, resembles Abundance, or Yellow-fleshed Botan. Color cherry-red, mottled yellow; shape usually more globular; flesh, flavor and quality are identical, but its period of maturity here is from two to three weeks later or middle to last of July. The tree is of very vigorous habit, slightly differing in foliage. Valuable also for northern states.

Chabot. Two to 2 1/2 inches long, by 2 inches broad; yellow ground nearly covered with carmine-red; flesh orange-yellow, very solid, subacid; quality very good; clingstone. Maturity end of July. Identical with Bailey of several growers.

Chalco. Tree an unusually strong grower. Productive and hardy; fruit almost standard; large, flat, tomato-shaped; reddish purple; flesh yellow, firm and meaty, very sweet. Ripens before Burbank.

Combination. One of Burbank's best. An extremely handsome, large, early, light crimson plum of the very best quality. Flavor unsurpassed. Nearly globular, uniform; flesh light yellow; nearly freestone. Ripens June 5 to 15.

Doris. Medium; purple; sweet; quality good. Remains on tree for a long time. Ripens last of July.

Douglass (Munson, of Professor Bailey; Hytan-Kayo, of Texas growers). Large, pointed; dark purplish carmine, with blue bloom; juicy, sweet; very good; clingstone. July 20 to August 1. Exceedingly attractive as to color.

First. Originated by Luther Burbank. As its name indicates, it is the first Plum to ripen. Size medium; pale amber, with faint blush on sunny side; flesh moderately firm, sweet and juicy. Ripens three weeks earlier than Red Nagate.

Georges. Round; clear gold or yellow; flesh firm, yellow, sweet and of gage flavor. June 15 to July 1.

Gonzales. Very large; meaty; brilliant red color; moderate grower. A favorite Texas variety.

Hanson. Americana type. Tree of open growth. Fruit medium, globular; yellow, overspread with red; skin thick; flesh yellow, juicy; quality good. Very productive. Ripens July 17.

Kelsey. Size large to very large; often 7 to 9 inches in circumference; heart-shaped; color greenish yellow, overspread with reddish purple and blue bloom; flesh very solid, yellow, rich and juicy, and with excellent flavor; pit very small. Semi-cling. Maturity middle of July to end of August.

Kerr (Hattankio No. 2). Variable in shape, usually pointed, 1 3/4 by 1 1/2 inches, but perfectly round specimens are often produced upon the same tree. The pointed form is the Hattankio-Togari (Togari means pointed); the round form is sometimes called Hattankio-Maru (Maru means round). Skin bright yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, subacid, gage flavor; quality very good. Clingstone. Maturity from June 10 to 20. Very prolific; an excellent early market, as well as dessert fruit.

Lutts. Fruit medium, oval, sometimes pointed; dark red, with yellow dots, purple when fully ripe; flesh yellow, buttery, melting; productive. Clingstone. Ripens June 1.

Ogon (Shiro-Smomo, or the White Plum). Medium to large, round, golden-yellow; flesh yellow, firm, subacid; quality good; freestone. June 1 to 15. Tree of vigorous growth. A good cooking fruit.

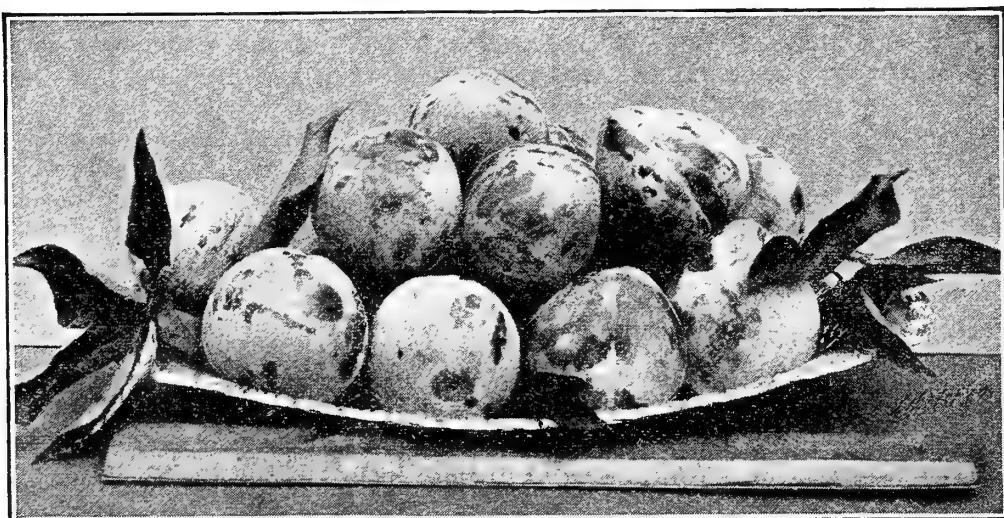
Red Nagate, or Red June, or Long Fruit. 1 3/4 by 1 1/2 inches; pointed; skin thick, purplish red, with blue bloom; flesh yellow, solid, somewhat coarse-grained, juicy, subacid, with Damson flavor; clingstone; quality good. Maturity, 10th to end of June. Very prolific, showy and attractive in color. It ripens a week before Abundance, and is the earliest large-fruited market variety.

Sagetsuma. Fruit large, conical, with pointed apex; yellow, overspread with red, enormous yellow dots; flesh yellow; quality good. Clingstone. Ripens June 10.

Satsuma, or Blood Plum (Vonemomo). Large; skin dark purplish red, mottled with bluish bloom; shape globular, or with sharp points; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood-color, well-flavored and firm; quality very good; pit small. Unsurpassed in quality for canning. Maturity middle of July. Tree very vigorous. One of the most valuable varieties for this section, and adapted to the Middle and Northern states.

Terrell. This is a Florida seedling—a cross between a Japanese and Chickasaw. Strong grower; fruit 1 1/2 to 2 inches in diameter, nearly round, slightly ribbed, terminating in a blunt point; reddish yellow, slightly mottled, covered with purplish bloom; flesh greenish yellow, sweet, juicy, quality good; clingstone. Highly recommended for Florida and Gulf coast.

Wickson. Fruit large to very large; obconical; waxy white when half-grown, then the color gradually changes to pink and to dark crimson-purple; flesh very firm, yellow, juicy, subacid and highly flavored; pit small; clingstone; best quality. July 10 to 25.



WICKSON PLUMS

QUINCES

These succeed best in strong, clay soils, in special localities and in the Piedmont section. They can be grown in bush form. Being somewhat subject to leaf-blight, the trees should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture before the buds swell, repeating the spraying throughout the summer at intervals, as necessary. However, in some situations Quinces seem to be free of blight.

Strong 2-year trees 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100, except where noted

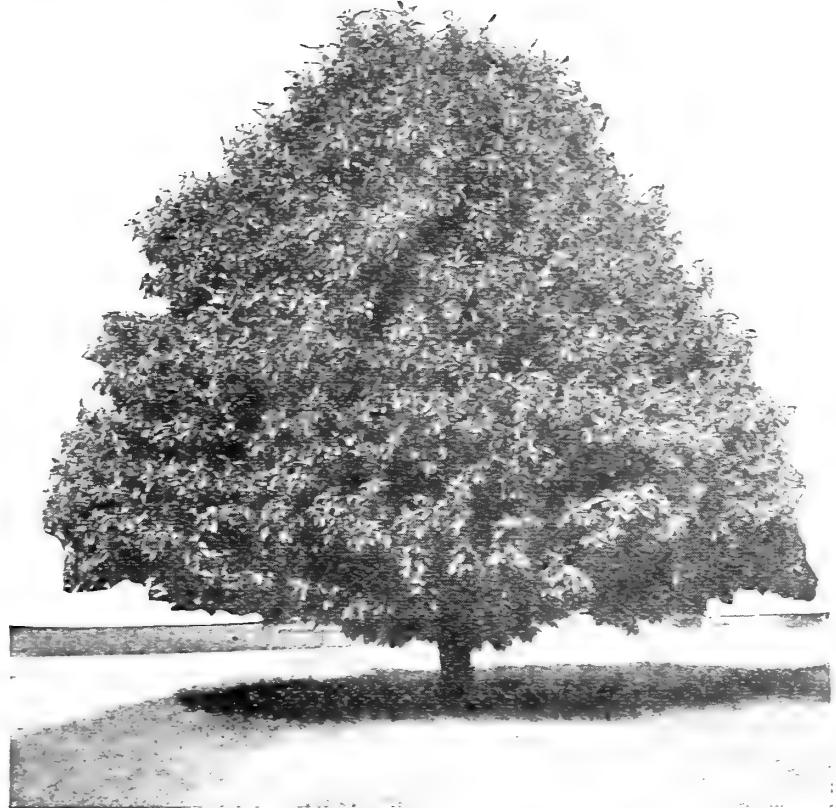
Angers. A productive old variety. Fruit rather acid. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Apple, or Orange. Large, round. Excellent late variety. Bears abundantly.

Chinese. A most extraordinary fruit. Oblong, and of immense size, often weighing from 2 to 2½ pounds. Growth rapid and distinct. Blooms very early in spring, but withal seldom fails to produce a crop. Fruit rather coarse in texture, but makes an excellent jelly. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Meeche's Prolific. Larger than Apple Quince. Ripens early.

Rea's (Rea's Mammoth). A very large and fine variety of the Apple Quince. A thrifty grower, and productive. By some considered the best of all Quinces.



SPANISH CHESTNUT TREE

NUT-BEARING TREES

ALMONDS

Princess and Sultana. Both are prolific and soft-shelled varieties, and are the varieties mostly cultivated in Europe for commercial purposes. Almonds are unreliable in most of the middle sections of the South, as they bloom early, and the fruit is apt to be killed by late frosts. One-year-old budded trees, 4 to 5 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

CHESTNUTS

American Chestnuts. Our native variety.. EACH 10
Heavy trees, 4 to 5 ft., well branched, 3 yrs.... \$0 50 \$4 00
3 to 4 ft., well branched 25 2 00

Large Spanish Chestnuts. Produces very large nuts, not so sweet as the American, but their size and beautiful appearance commands a ready sale. Does well in this locality; an early and heavy bearer.

	EACH	10	100
6 ft., extra heavy, well branched. 1¼ to 1½ in. cal.....	\$1 00	\$8 00	\$75 00
5 to 6 ft., very heavy, well branched.			
1 to 1¼ in. cal.	75	6 00	50 00
3 to 4 ft., well branched	50	4 00	27 50
2 to 3 ft., branched, stocky.....	25	2 00	15 00

FILBERTS

	EACH	10	100
7 yrs., 8 to 10 ft., extra heavy bushes. \$2 00	\$15 00		
6 yrs., 6 to 8 ft., very heavy bushes.. 1 00	7 50	\$60 00	
5 yrs., 5 to 6 ft., heavy, branched 50	4 00	30 00	
4 yrs., 3 to 4 ft., heavy, branched.... 35	3 00	20 00	
3 yrs., 2 to 3 ft., stocky	25	2 00	15 00

PECANS

All of our Pecans are budded or grafted on two-year, thrifty seedlings, and are, therefore, very heavy and stocky. We offer a beautiful stock of the following well-known varieties:

PRICES OF TREES

4 to 5 feet, very heavy.....	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
3 to 4 feet, very heavy.....	1 25	10 00	90 00
2 to 3 feet, heavy	1 00	8 00	75 00
1 to 2 feet, stocky		75	6 00

Frotscher's Egg Shell. Very large; nuts averaging 45 to 50 to the pound. Shell very thin; can be cracked with the teeth; meat sweet and of fine quality, and can be removed entire from the shell. One of the best Pecans grown.

Georgia Giant. Large size; base rounded; apex tapering; shell medium thickness, brittle; kernel plump, full, flavor sweet; quality good.

Jerome. Originated in Louisiana, and is a seedling of "Pride of the Coast," and very superior to the parent; the tree is very healthy and a vigorous grower. Nut very large, shell about the same thickness as Pride of the Coast, good crack-

Jerome, continued

ing quality. Nut is of excellent quality and well filled. Will run from 30 to 50 to the pound.

For a number of years we have inadvertently sent out this Pecan under the name of Pride of the Coast. This Pecan is unquestionably a very superior variety, and, when it is better known, will become one of the standard sorts.

Stuart. Nut of large size, about 2 inches long, by ¾ inch in diameter; shell thin; quality good; heavy bearer.

Van Deman. Nut large, about 45 to 50 to the pound. Oblong; shell quite thin; good quality.

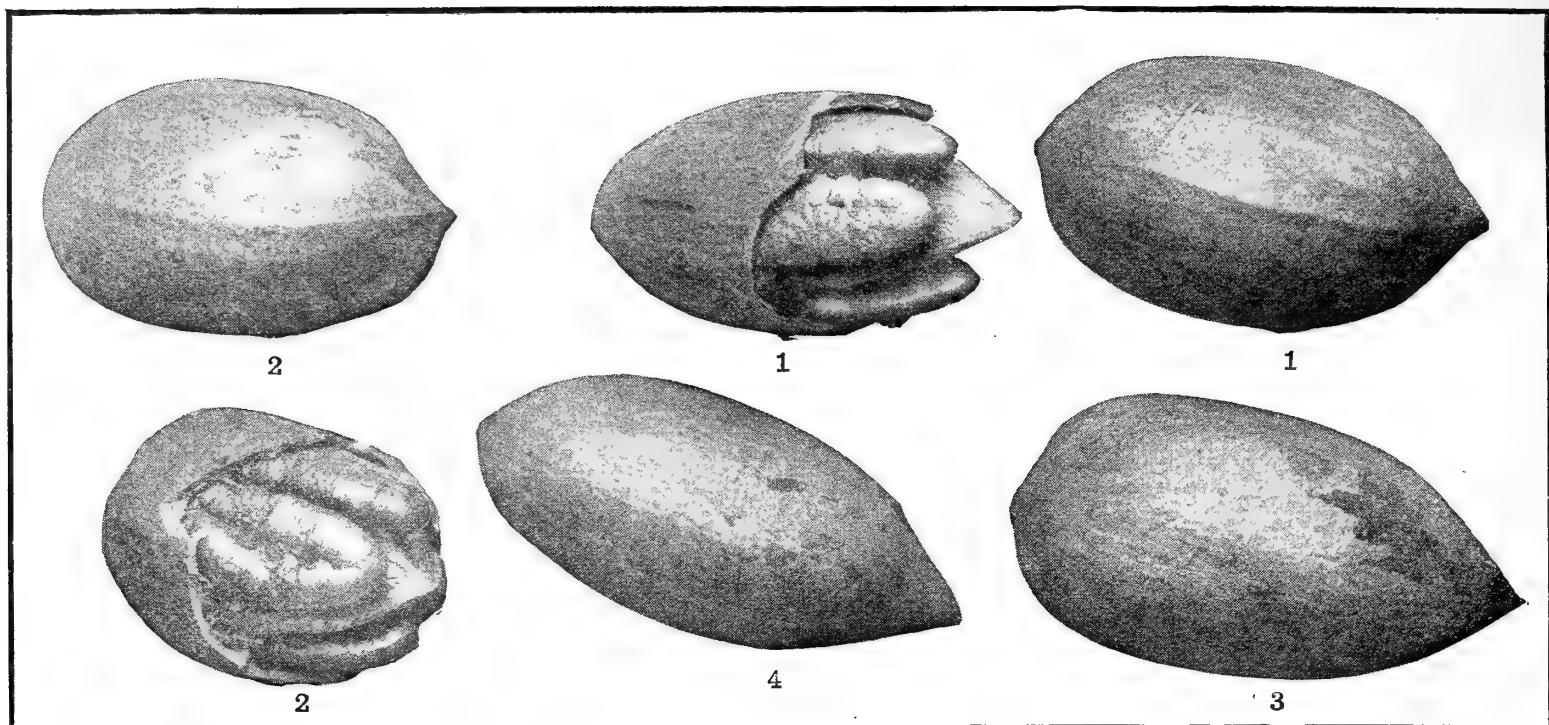
The planting of grafted and budded Pecans has now passed the experimental stage, and it has been practically demonstrated that an orchard of the better varieties of grafted and budded Pecans is a paying investment.

The market demands the larger grades of nuts, which are beginning to be well known for their high quality, and the only way to make Pecan-growing pay is to plant budded or grafted trees of such varieties as combine large size, good flavor, thin shell and easy cracking qualities. When purchasing trees, the reliability of the nurseryman should be known, because many inferior trees are passed off by unreliable dealers. It is known that some varieties which are best adapted to the lower sections of the South do not always give the same results when planted in higher localities. Whilst there are scores of varieties now cultivated, a half-dozen of the best well-known sorts would be amply sufficient for commercial groves.

Pecans should be planted from 35 to 50 feet apart, according to the soil. The Pecan will adapt itself to a variety of soils,—the rich, alluvial soil of the river bottoms, the high rolling lands, and the sandy pine lands; but the trees should never be set in lands which are not well drained. If the land sours, the trees are apt to be killed. Although the Pecan succeeds in so many different soils, the richer the land the earlier and larger the yield. This tree is hardy as far north as Iowa. Its natural distribution includes fifteen degrees of latitude. The trees can be safely transplanted as soon as they are thoroughly matured in the fall, and can be successfully transplanted as late as March.

The land between the rows can be planted for several years in cotton, peas, potatoes or vegetables. If these are heavily fertilized, it will increase the growth of the trees. A top-dressing of stable manure or commercial fertilizer within a radius of 4 to 6 feet from the tree will be found a good investment.

The commercial value of nuts varies according to size. Nuts averaging forty to sixty to the pound sell at wholesale for from 30 to 60 cents per pound, and some unusually large sizes bring fancy prices.



NO. 1, STUART. NO. 2, FROTSCHER. NO. 3, JEROME. NO. 4, VAN DEMAN

PECANS, continued

Pecan trees are long-lived. The average fruiting age for budded trees, which have grown off vigorously and received proper care, is three to five years. Such trees should yield from fifteen to fifty pounds each per year, after being planted ten years. This tree, is, therefore a source of much revenue, and it is not subject to many diseases or insect depredations. For these remedies, see page 4.

Directions for Handling and Transplanting Pecans

Take great care in preventing the roots of the trees from becoming dry, by being exposed to the weather. Keep the roots moist and covered at all times. When taking the trees to the field for setting, they must be carefully covered with moss, wet sacks or something else to protect them from drying out. This is important. Only one tree should be removed at a time and this set at once in the hole previously dug. This hole must be at least 2 feet wide and of proper depth. Cut off the ends of all bruised or broken roots. It has been practically demonstrated that it is advisable to cut off a part of the taproot, as this causes the roots to throw out laterals. This will allow the tree to receive more food, and, at the same time, affords it a firmer hold upon the land. Use a sharp knife for this; do not use an axe or hatchet. Place the tree in the hole about 2 inches deeper than it originally stood in the nursery row; fill the hole about half full with well-pulverized top soil in which there is a proper proportion of well-rotted stable manure. If this is not available, use the proper amount of high-grade fertilizer. This must also be thoroughly mixed with the above-mentioned soil.

Pack the earth well about the roots of the tree—the firmer the better. Fill up the hole and pack the dirt well, but leave at least 2 inches of loose soil on top. If the soil is very dry, some water should be poured about the tree when the hole is partly filled. When the trees are more than 3 or 4 feet in height, the top should be cut back to within 3 feet of the ground. Do this after the tree is planted. Be careful not to break the eyes off the tree in handling. Keep the trees well cultivated and properly pruned.

WALNUT

The best soil for Walnuts is a strong clay, rich and somewhat stony; hence many acres of land which are difficult to cultivate for ordinary crops are available for Walnuts. Never plant these trees in pipe-clay or undrained soil.

ENGLISH WALNUTS

(Thin-shelled, or Madeira Nut)

Nuts large, oblong; shell very thin; of excellent quality and keep sweet a long time.

	EACH	10	100
4 to 5 ft., heavy	\$0 75	\$6 00	
3 to 4 ft., heavy	50	4 00	\$35 00
2 to 3 ft., heavy	35	3 00	25 00
18 to 24 in.....	25	2 00	15 00

JAPANESE WALNUTS

The Japan Walnut succeeds from Massachusetts southward. It seems to be particularly successful in the Southern states.

NOTE—We can supply Walnuts in immense quantities. Special prices given per 1,000

JAPANESE WALNUTS, continued

The tree is very handsome, has a large, spreading top. It makes a useful as well as a very ornamental tree. At three years of age the tree commences to bear. The nuts are borne in clusters of from ten to twenty. The shells are moderately thick, but the kernels are very sweet. We offer two varieties:

	EACH	10	100
5 to 6 ft., extra heavy	\$0 75	\$6 00	
4 to 5 ft., extra heavy	50	4 00	\$30 00
3 to 4 ft., heavy	30	2 50	20 00
2 to 3 ft., stocky	25	2 00	15 00

Juglans cordiformis. Nut broad, pointed, flattened, medium-sized, somewhat resembling the shell-bark hickory. If cracked longitudinally the kernel can be removed entire.

Juglans Sieboldiana. Shaped like the butternut. Shell thicker than that of the English Walnut.

SMALL FRUITS**BLACKBERRIES**

Cultural Directions.—Blackberries thrive on almost any soil, but the most desirable is a strong loam, retentive of moisture, tending toward clay rather than sand, but soil must be well drained at all times. Fertilizers containing a good proportion of potash are the most desirable; too much humus or nitrogen will induce a rank growth of wood at the expense of the fruit. As a preventive for rust, spray with copper sulphate solution during the fall and winter, and with Bordeaux (4-6-50) during the spring and summer. The rows should be 6 to 8 feet apart and the plants from 3 to 4 feet in the row, according to the character of the soil. If desired to cultivate both ways, set

the plants in checks 6 to 7 feet each way. As soon as the fruiting season is past remove the old canes; these should be burned at once. The young canes should be clipped off when they reach the height of about 2 feet; this will cause them to branch and they will become self-supporting. Apply fertilizer during the late winter and give shallow and constant cultivation.

Eldorado. Very hardy and vigorous. Berries large, borne in large clusters, and ripen well together. Very sweet; no core. A heavy bearer, and valuable sort. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$2 for 50, \$3 per 100, \$22.50 per 1,000.

Erie. Very productive. Fruit large, round, good quality. One of the most popular sorts. E rly. 10 cts. each, 50 cts. for 10, \$1.50 for 50, \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

BLACKBERRIES, continued

Iceberg. This remarkable Blackberry is one of Luther Burbank's productions. It succeeds admirably in this climate. The fruit is transparent white. The seeds, which are usually small, can be seen in the ripe berries. The fruit is borne in large clusters. The berries are of large size and good quality. The plant is an enormous bearer, and the fruit lasts through a long period. A desirable variety. Strong plants, 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$3.50 for 50, \$6 per 100.

Mersereau. A most valuable variety. Fruit of immense size. An early and enormous bearer, and very hardy. A popular market sort. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$2 for 50, \$3 per 100, \$22.50 per 1,000.

CURRENTS

These are only moderately successful in this latitude. They do best in a cool, strong moist loam. Plants should be well cultivated and fertilized. Keep them mulched. Set the plants 4 feet apart. Prune out all old wood, leaving only vigorous shoots.

Strong 2-year plants, each.....	\$0 15
10 strong 2-year plants.....	1 00
50 strong 2-year plants.....	3 50
100 strong 2-year plants.....	6 00

Black Champion. Very productive; large bunch and berry. Excellent quality; strong grower.

Victoria. Large, bright red bunches; long berries, medium to excellent quality; erect grower; very productive; ripens late.

DEWBERRIES

Cultural Directions.—Use short, stout stakes, driven at the end of each row of canes, with a cross-piece 18 inches long nailed to each stake $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet from the ground. On the top, near each end of these cross-pieces, drive a stout nail slanting toward the stake, upon which to catch a wire. Two lines of No. 14 galvanized wire, one on each side of the row, are fastened to one of the end stakes and run on the ground between the rows to the other end stake. These wires are now drawn as taut as possible and securely fastened to the other end of the

DEWBERRIES, continued

row. The wire on each side is now raised, pressing the canes inward, and caught on the nails, thus holding all the canes closely together in the row.

Austin's Improved. Fruit very large, subacid, vinous, but of second quality. Enormous bearer. The most productive market variety we have ever grown, and is eight to ten days ahead of any other. Strong and vigorous grower, and stands our hottest summers perfectly. Free from rust. Twenty-five two-year plants produced forty quarts of immense berries. Strong plants, 10 cts. each, 50 cts. for 10, \$1.50 for 50, \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

RASPBERRIES

Cultural Directions.—The same as for Blackberries and Dewberries. These thrive best in a deep, moist, well-drained soil; the lighter loams are best for the red, and the heavy loams for the black-caps. To make a success of Raspberries, the land should be able to withstand drought well. Cottonseed meal, pure ground bone or fertilizers containing a good proportion of potash are best, and should be liberally applied during the winter and early spring. To get the best results, and keep the plants in vigorous condition, they must be mulched heavily with straw.

Strong plants, each.....	\$0 10
10 strong plants for.....	50
50 strong plants for.....	1 50
100 strong plants for.....	2 00
1,000 strong plants for.....	15 00

Columbia. Fruit resembles Shaffers; very large, purplish; vigorous and productive.

Cuthbert. After several years' trial this proves the best and most reliable of the red-fruited varieties. Fruit red; large; of excellent quality; yield very prolific; ripens middle of May, and continues for several weeks.

Golden Queen. Fruit golden yellow; similar in quality to Cuthbert, to which it is evidently a close relation. Its fine color attracts the eye. Prolific; stands our summers.

Gregg. Black-cap. Very productive; large size; firm; black.

GRAPES, Native Varieties

Nothing but varieties that have stood severe tests, are included in the following lists, but we can also supply a few vines each of several additional varieties. We have a large stock of extra-strong one- and two-year-old vines.

PRICES OF ASSORTMENT, OUR SELECTION OF VARIETIES

10 strong vines in 10 best varieties for table use.....	\$1 00
100 strong vines in 10 best varieties for table use.....	8 00

Special quotations will be given for lots of 1,000 and upward

FOR PURCHASER'S SELECTION. Not less than five vines of one variety will be charged at the rate for 10; nor less than 40 vines of one variety will be charged at rate for 100.

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15). Large; dark red. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100.

Amber. Pale amber; long bunches; berry medium, sweet, fine flavor; later than the Concord. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$6 per 100.

Berckmans. Cross of Clinton and Delaware. Bunch larger than Delaware, but not so compact; berry one-third larger than Delaware, of same color and quality. Matures middle to end of July. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$6 per 100.

Brighton. Bunch medium, berry large, reddish; skin thin; quality best. An excellent early table or market Grape. Vigorous. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$6 per 100.

Catawba. Bunch and berry large; deep red; with lilac bloom; juicy, vinous and of musky flavor. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100.

Concord. Bunch and berry very large; blue-black, with bloom; skin thin; cracks easily; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender; quality good. Very prolific and a vigorous grower. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties for general cultivation. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100.

Delaware. Bunch compact; berry medium; light red; quality best; moderate grower, but vine very healthy; very prolific and more free from disease than any other variety. The most popular Grape grown; unsurpassed for table and for white wine. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$6 per 100.

Diana. Bunch large, compact; berry large, reddish lilac, sweet; very productive. Ripens about August 15 to 25. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$6 per 100.

Ives. Bunch very large; berry large; blue; skin thick; flesh pulpy, sweet, very musky; vigorous grower and prolific bearer. Very hardy and popular as a wine Grape. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100.

Lindley. Bunch medium, loose; berry medium to large; color red; flesh tender, sweet, rich, aromatic flavor. Midseason. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$6 per 100.

Moore's Diamond. Large; greenish white; juicy; little pulp and of very good quality. Yields abundantly; fruit perfect and showy. Ripens very early in July; the best very early white variety. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$6 per 100.

Moore's Early. Bunch medium; berry large, round; black, with heavy blue bloom; medium quality. Very early, desirable market sort. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$6 per 100.

Niagara. Bunch and berry large; greenish yellow; flesh pulpy, sweet, foxy. Its remarkable size and fine appearance give it much popularity as a market variety; vigorous and prolific. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100.

Worden. Resembles Concord, but is a few days earlier and generally regarded as a better Grape. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$6 per 100.

Bullace, or Muscadine Type (*Vitis rotundifolia*, or *Vulpina*)

This type is purely southern, and is of no value for the northern or western states. Vine is free from all disease. The fruit never decays. The product is very large, and the cultivation reduced to the simplest form. Plant from 20 to 30 feet in a row, trained on an arbor or trellis.

Strong, 2-year, transplanted vines.....

Flowers. Bunches have from fifteen to twenty-five berries, black, and of sweet, vinous flavor. Matures from end of September to end of October, or four to six weeks later than Scuppernong.

James. Berries very large, blue-black, in clusters of from six to ten; skin very thin; pulp tough, sweet and juicy, but not dissolving; quality very good. A showy fruit. Ripens after Scuppernong.

Scuppernong. Berries large, seldom more than eight to ten in a cluster; color brown; skin thick; flesh pulpy, very

vinous, sweet, and of a peculiar musky aroma. A certain crop may be expected annually. Vine is free from all disease and insect depredations. Fruit has never been known to decay before maturity. Wonderfully prolific. Popular wine Grape; wine when properly prepared resembles Muscatel.

Thomas. Bunches from six to ten berries; berries slightly oblong, large, violet, quite transparent; pulp tender, sweet and of a delightful vinous flavor. Best of the type. Maturity middle to end of August. Very little musky aroma. Makes a superior red wine.

EACH	10	100	1,000
\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$70 00

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS

ELAEAGNUS (Japan Oleaster)

Elaeagnus edulis (Longipes). Gumi fruit of the Japanese. A low-growing ornamental shrub, which produces in early May enormous quantities of fruit, which is one-third of an inch in length, oblong, bright red, and covered with minute white dots. This plant is not sufficiently appreciated, and should be more extensively cultivated, as the fruit is very ornamental and makes an excellent jelly or marmalade; the flavor is sharp, pungent, and rather agreeable. Foliage light green, silvery beneath. Produces very fragrant flowers April 1. Plants perfectly hardy, and grow in almost any situation.

EACH 10 100

Strong, field-grown plants, bearing size, 3 to 4 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
Strong, field-grown plants, 2 to 3 ft., very bushy.	50	4 00	30 00
Strong field-grown plants, well-branched. 18 to 24 in.	25	2 00	18 00

E. Simonii (Simon's Oleaster). Fruit larger than Edulis; matures here in March. Owing to its early blooming properties, the fruit is apt to be killed in this latitude by late frosts. The plant is an evergreen and is very ornamental,

EACH 10

24 to 30 in., very bushy (O. G.)	\$1 00	\$8 00	
18 to 24 in., bushy (O. G.)	75	6 00	
15 to 18 in., well branched (O. G.)	50	4 00	
12 to 15 in., from pots	25	2 00	

ERIOBOTRYA JAPONICA

(Loquat; Japan Medlar; Biwa of the Japanese)

Trees of medium height, with long, glossy evergreen leaves; flowers white, in spikes, produced in early winter. The fruit which is borne in clusters, matures from the end of February to April. Owing to its early season of blooming, fruit is seldom perfected north of Charleston, but otherwise the tree is perfectly hardy, and is extremely ornamental. This plant is well adapted to the southern coast belt. We offer three varieties, as below:

Medlar, Japan. Seedling. Fruit the size of a Wild Goose Plum round or oblong, bright yellow, subacid and refreshing. Two-year seedlings, pot-grown, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

M., Giant. Grafted plants, all pot-grown. Same as Japan Medlar, but fruit four times as large. One-year, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

M. Palermo. A new variety from Florida. Of medium size, oblong shape, pale yellow color, with some fine russet netting scattered over surface. Of good quality.

EACH 10

2 yrs., heavy, pot-grown, grafted	\$0 75	\$6 00	
1-yr., pot-grown, grafted	50	4 00	

MULBERRIES

Prices, except where noted:

	EACH	10	100
7 to 9 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
5 to 6 ft.	20	1 50	12 00

Alba, or Moretti. This is the principal variety used in Europe for silkworm culture. Transplanted trees, well branched.

Downing. Fruit of rich, subacid flavor; lasts six weeks. Stands winters of western and middle states.

Hicks' Everbearing. Wonderfully prolific; fruit sweet, insipid; excellent for poultry and hogs. Fruit produced during four months.

Russian. Very hardy; largely planted for hedges and wind-breaks in the western states; fruit small and of little value.

Stubbs. A native variety from Laurens County, Georgia. Produces an immense quantity of fruit of enormous size, 1 1/4 to 1 3/4 inches in length, of excellent quality. Bears for about two months. Extremely scarce and difficult to propagate. Strong, one-year, budded trees, 50 cts. each.

OLIVE (Picholine)

A variety much esteemed for its rapid growth and early bearing. The tree is also less subject to damage by insects than most other varieties, and ripens its fruit in twelve months, thus bearing a crop annually. Makes excellent oil, and stands with the best for pickling. Olives have been cultivated on the coast of Georgia and South Carolina for many years, and an excellent quality of oil has been produced. A peculiarity of the Olive is that it flourishes and bears abundant crops on rocky and barren soils, where no other fruit trees are successful.

Pot-grown plants:

	EACH	10	100
18 to 24 in., well branched	\$0 50	\$4 00	
15 to 18 in.	25	2 00	17 50

POMEGRANATES

The Pomegranate is hardy in the Gulf States, and the central sections of Georgia and the Carolinas. The plants will sometimes attain a height of 20 or more feet. The plant is of good form and foliage, the bright scarlet flowers make this a most ornamental plant. It bears early and profusely. There is a growing demand for the fruit in the eastern markets and the Pomegranate is being grown in some sections on a large scale.

EACH 10 100

4 to 5 ft., extra heavy	\$0 75	\$6 00	
30 to 36 in., very bushy	50	4 00	
24 to 30 in., well branched	25	2 00	\$17 50

Purple-seeded, or Spanish Ruby. Large; yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh purplish crimson, sweet, best quality.

Subacid. Very large; highly colored. Pulp juicy, subacid.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Our firm has had an experience of thirty years in Landscape Work, and has maintained for a number of years a special department which is entirely devoted to this art. To those desiring landscape advice, we beg to offer our services.

We are prepared to make professional visits, at nominal charges, and give consultation and advice on all landscape subjects, such as the layout and planting of city and suburban home grounds, private estates, parks, cemeteries, villages and civic improvements. Grading and planting plans will be furnished for the improvement of new, or the renovating of old grounds for landscape effect.

Topographical maps, surveys, plans for drainage systems, etc., will be supplied by our engineering department.

We are also prepared to contract and execute plans for grading, the location of roads, drives, walks and general landscape work.

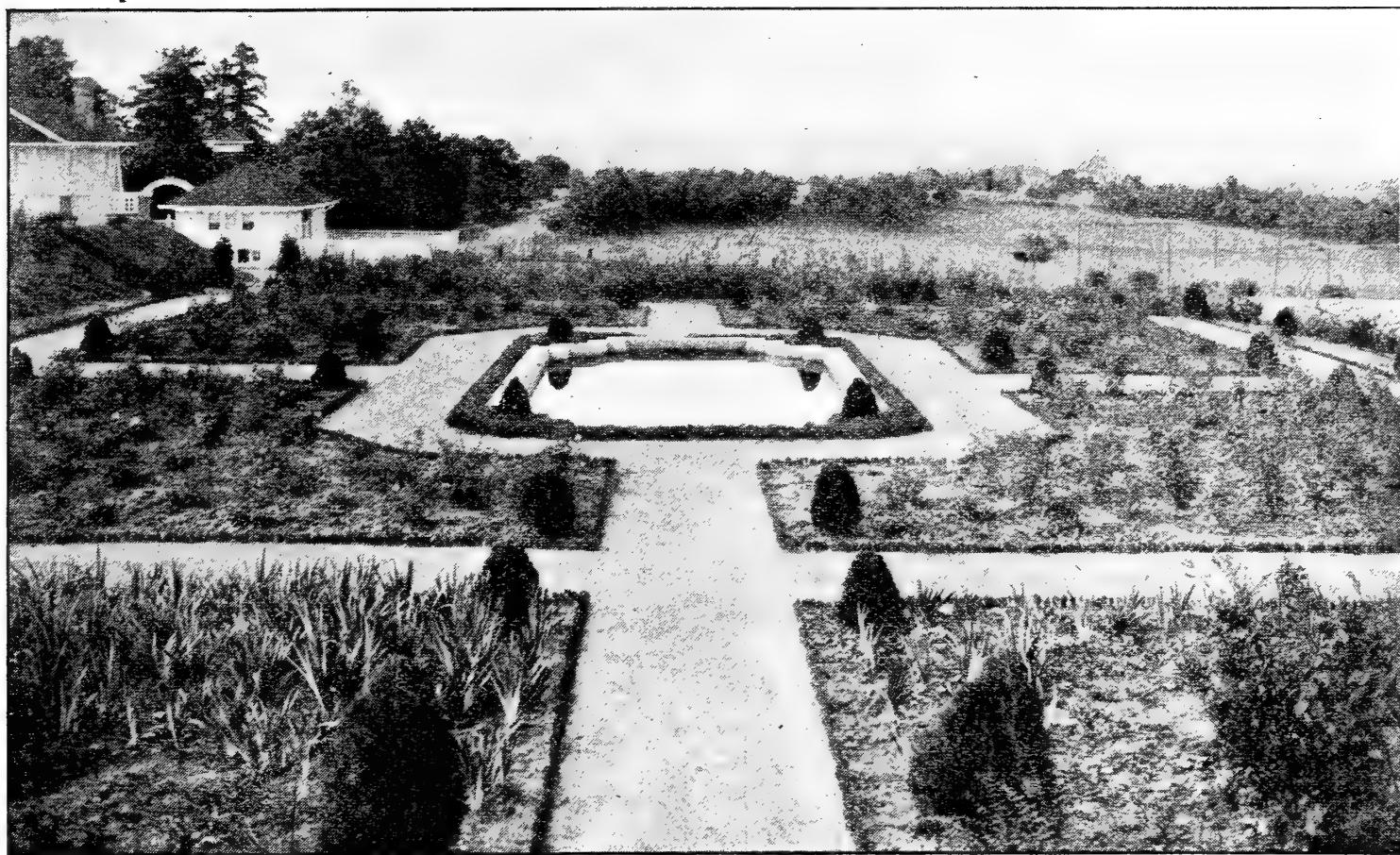
This department is under the personal supervision of one of our firm, and the members of our Landscape Department are expert landscape architects and engineers, and are trained in such operations as the devising of plans for the establishing of proper grades and ground surfaces; the disposal of drainage and sewerage; the construction of boulevards, avenues, driveways, roads and walks; the location of buildings of every class; the laying out of villages, parks, cemeteries, estates, city and suburban home grounds, both for utilitarian and esthetic effects; also the proper selection, placing and care of trees, shrubs and plants for their special purposes, and according to the existing conditions as to location, soil and climate.

We solicit correspondence from any one who is interested in landscape architecture.

Owing to the increased business of our Landscape Department, we have moved this department to 414 Harison Building, Augusta, Ga., where all correspondence for this department should be addressed.

Landscape Architects

P. J. BERCKMANS COMPANY, Augusta, Ga.



A GARDEN DESIGNED AND PLANTED BY US IN SPRING OF 1909

Ornamental Department

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

The comparatively recent development of the desire for suburban homes has, within the past few years, created a growing demand for such things as will contribute to the exterior beauty of the home; especially so as the greater space enjoyed lends itself most readily to this end. However, there is scarcely a home in country, suburbs or town, the beauty and value of which cannot be enhanced by a judicious treatment of the grounds, be they large or small; and for this purpose no class of plants lend themselves more readily than the hardy flowering shrubs. Their importance has only recently begun to be appreciated, but the demand has increased so rapidly within the past few years that we have found it necessary to increase our plantings each season, and this year we have again materially increased our acreage and the list of varieties carried, and are prepared to furnish the most desirable shrubs in large quantities. We grow the best sorts that have been tested as to their adaptability to the South; we also grow very largely of the hardy varieties adapted to the northern sections.

The same directions for the preparation of the soil and planting as given for deciduous fruit trees on page 3 applies to the average deciduous shrub. We cannot, however, too strongly impress the necessity of keeping the ground free from weeds and grass, and loose by frequent stirring after being planted.

A few hints upon planting and pruning deciduous shrubs may aid many persons in handling these with judgment and care, and increase the vigor of their growth. Nearly all deciduous shrubs which are grown in open ground should have their tops and branches cut back one-third or one-half, as seems necessary. Cut back the most vigorous-growing sorts more than those that are of more dwarf habit. All shrubs that flower on the wood of the preceding year's growth should not be pruned until June or July, or after the crop of flowers is over. To this class belong the following:

Altheas, *Pyrus Japonica*, Deutzia, Philadelphus, Spirea, etc. The old wood may be shortened-in, in order to promote the young growth, which is to produce flowers the following year. But some varieties, like *Hydrangea paniculata*, which produce flowers upon the young wood, should be pruned during winter.

We will supply 10 shrubs in 10 varieties, standard size, our selection for	\$1 50
Or 100 shrubs in 25 or 50 varieties, standard size, our selection, for	10 00
Or 10 shrubs in 10 varieties, extra heavy, for	2 00
Or 100 shrubs in 25 or 50 varieties, extra heavy, for	15 00

Althaea frutex (*Hibiscus Syriacus*)

Rose of Sharon

These are among our most valuable flowering shrubs, and deserve to be more extensively cultivated, as they produce their flowers in the greatest profusion from May until August. The new European varieties are nearly all of dwarf growth, and the flowers are far superior to the old sorts. We give a list of some of the best:

EACH 10 100

Extra-strong, bushy, grafted plants, 4 to 6 ft. \$0 75 \$6 00 \$40 00
Very strong, grafted plants, 3 to 4 ft. 40 3 00 20 00
Strong, grafted plants, 2 to 3 ft. 25 2 00 15 00

Althaea amplissima. Double, deep purple-pink, with carmine center; tall grower.

A. bicolor hybrida. Semi-double, white, with crimson and maroon center; medium grower.

A. carneae semi-plena. Semi-double, pale pink, with crimson eye; medium grower.

Althaea cœlestis. Single, deep violet-blue, with darker center; a magnificent variety; very dwarf.

A. Comte de Hainault. Semi-double, pale pink, shaded to crimson center; medium grower. Fine.

A. Jeanne d'Arc. Double, pure white; tall grower.

A. Pompon Rouge. Double, deep purple-pink; more compact and superior to Amplissima.

A. puniceus roseus. Large, semi-double, violet-purple, with crimson eye; medium grower.

A. purpurea semi-plena. Originated by us. A beautiful semi-double violet-purple variety. Flowers large, of beautiful form; tall grower; profuse bloomer.

A. rubra plena. Double, rosy red, with crimson center; medium grower; very fine.

A. totus albus. Single, pure white; very dwarf.

A. violacea semi-plena. Semi-double, deep purple-magenta, with crimson center; tall grower.

A. Violet Claire. Semi-double, pale violet-blue, with crimson center; medium grower.

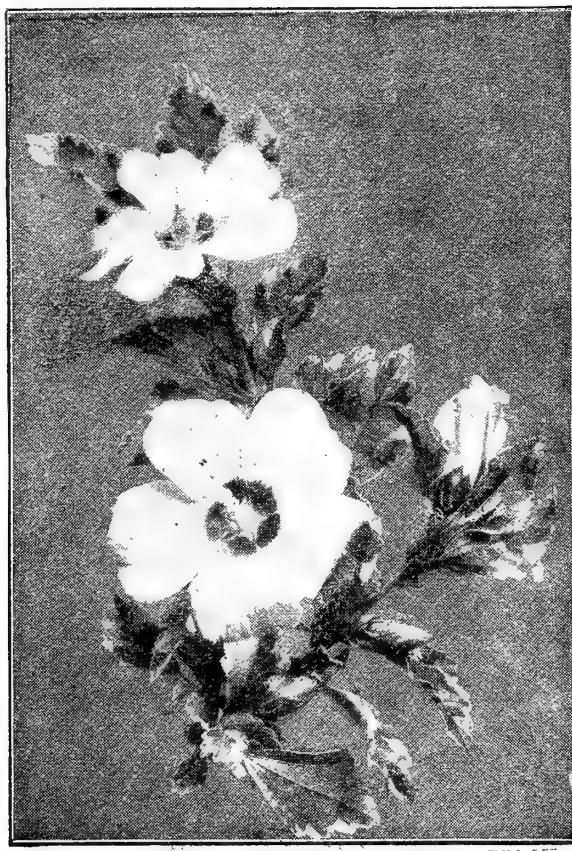
Althaea Meehanii (*Hibiscus Syriacus Meehanii*) New Variegated-leaved Althaea

This most remarkable Althea is unquestionably the best of the variegated-leaved class. Habit robust, compact and somewhat dwarf. Leaves beautifully variegated with creamy white, with irregular margins and green centers; the light-colored portions never sunscald or revert to the green. The flowers are single, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in diameter, of a satiny lavender sheen, and purple-blotted at the base of each of the five petals, and are produced in the greatest profusion from June until autumn. This is a remarkably striking plant, and nothing finer can be found during its blooming period, or even previous to the time the flowers make their appearance, as it is excellent for massing or a single specimen. Is has proven hardy as far north as other varieties of Altheas. As compared with the old variegated-leaved variety, known as *H. Buistii* or *H. variegata*, whose double, dark wine-colored flowers never open, but remain unsightly, the Meehanii is immensely superior.

We do not hesitate to offer this variety to our patrons, as it has already become very popular wherever known, and is destined to become one of the best variegated deciduous shrubs ever introduced.

PRICES

	EACH	10	100
Strong, bushy, grafted plants	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
18 to 24 in., bushy	40	3 00	20 00
12 to 18 in., branched	25	2 00	15 00



ALTHAEA MEEHANII

Azalea

Azalea calendulacea (*A. lutea*). Great Flame Azalea. Very showy. About the middle of April this plant is covered with a mass of bloom. There are many shades of yellow, orange, buff and crimson. The plant remains in bloom for several weeks. It is unquestionably one of the most brilliant spring-flowering shrubs. Attains a height of 6 to 8 ft.

	EACH	10
2 to 3 ft., strong clumps	\$1 75	\$15 00
18 to 24 in., well branched plants	75	6 00
12 to 18 in., strong plants	50	4 00

A. mollis. Japanese Azalea. Hardy species from China and Japan, expanding its large flowers before *A. calendulacea*. The colors range from pale yellow to orange and carmine. They are exceedingly valuable for massing in open ground, where early flowers are desired, and for forcing under glass. Grafted plants, in distinct colors, with buds, 15 to 18 in., \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

A. nudiflora. Pinkster Flower. The well-known native variety, which in early spring, before the leaves appear, produces in great profusion pink flowers of various shades. Being one of our earliest spring flowers, makes this shrub very popular and desirable.

	EACH	10
24 to 30 in., strong clumps	\$1 00	\$8 00
18 to 24 in., strong clumps	75	6 00
12 to 18 in., strong clumps	50	4 00

Azalea Pontica. Hardy Ghent Azalea. A very beautiful species, growing 3 to 4 feet high. Flowers yellow, orange and red, with delightful odor. Should be planted in rich, shady situation. Fine, bushy plants, 15 to 18 in., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

Berberis Thunbergii Thunberg's Barberry

A dwarf and graceful shrub from Japan. Leaves small, bright green, changing in autumn to beautiful shades of orange, scarlet and crimson; berries red, produced in great profusion and lasting throughout the winter. Makes a beautiful hedge.

	EACH	10	100
24 to 30 in., heavy	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
18 to 24 in., well branched		25	2 00 15 00

Buddleia variabilis Veitchiana

Veitch's Buddleia

A beautiful new shrub, with very dark green leaves, usually attaining a height of 6 to 8 feet. Flowers violet-purple, with orange throat, borne in arching racemes 6 to 10 inches long. Blooms almost the entire summer; very fragrant. A most desirable acquisition. Strong, well-branched plants, 25 cts. each.

Callicarpa. French Mulberry

	EACH	10	100
5 to 6 ft., heavy, well branched	\$0 75	\$6 00	
4 to 5 ft., heavy, well branched	50	4 00	
3 to 4 ft., well branched	35	3 00	
2 to 3 ft., branched	25	2 00	

Callicarpa Americana (French Mulberry). With purple berries, produced in clusters; very effective in fall and early winter. This beautiful native plant is not sufficiently appreciated.

C. Americana alba. Very scarce. Similar to above, but with white berries. A very distinct and novel plant. Our own introduction.

Calycanthus. Sweet Shrub

	EACH	10	100
30 to 40 in., very bushy	\$0 50	\$4 00	
24 to 30 in., strong	25	2 00	\$15 00

Calycanthus Floridus (Sweet or Strawberry Shrub). Our native species. Flowers double, chocolate-colored; very fragrant.

C. Praecox (*Chimonanthus fragrans*). Oriental Sweet Shrub. A beautiful Japanese shrub, producing a great abundance of exquisitely fragrant yellow flowers early in January and lasting about four weeks.

Caryopteris Mastacanthus Blue Spiraea, or Chinese Beardwort

A free-blooming shrub, with lavender-blue flowers produced in summer and early autumn in great profusion. Very effective for massing. Strong, field-grown plants, 24 to 30 in., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Ceanothus. New Jersey Tea

Very desirable flowering shrubs, well adapted for rockeries and massing. Succeed in any well-drained soil. Commence to bloom April 15 and last for a long time. Height 4 to 6 feet.

	EACH	10
Extra-strong 4-year plants	\$0 50	\$4 00
Strong 3-year plants	35	3 00

Ceanothus intermedium. Panicles smaller than those of *Gloire de Versailles*. Flowers lavender. Blooms late.

C. Marie Simon. Blooms in April. A beautiful variety with flesh-colored flowers.

Chilopsis. Flowering Willow

	EACH	10	100
4 yrs., very bushy	\$0 75	\$6 00	
3 yrs., very heavy	50	4 00	\$30 00
2 yrs., heavy	25	2 00	

Chilopsis Linearis. A tall-growing shrub, from southwest Texas. Leaves linear; flowers lilac; very showy in terminal racemes. Each flower is composed of a corolla-like tube, divided at the end into five lobes, nicely crimped. Blooms almost continually from spring until frost.

C. Linearis alba. Similar to above, but with white flowers and of more dwarf and compact growth. A fine plant.



EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA

Chionanthus Virginica. White Fringe

A very ornamental native shrub. White, fringe-like, fragrant flowers in early April.

EACH 10	100
Large, bushy plants, 2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50 \$4 00
18 to 24 in., bushy	25 2 00

Clethra alnifolia**Sweet Pepper Bush, or White Alder**

A hardy, compact shrub, attaining a height of 3 to 5 feet. Leaves dark green, flowers creamy white, fragrant, in erect racemes. One of our finest flowering shrubs. Blooms in May. 18 to 24 in., well branched, 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Corchorus (Kerria) Japonicus fl. pl.**Globe Flower; Japanese Rose**

This is an old favorite. It is of spreading habit, with double yellow blooms about an inch in diameter, which appear early in April; effective for massing. Attains a height of about 5 feet. Heavy clumps, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; 2 to 3 ft., branched, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Cydonia Japonica

(Pyrus Japonica)

Japan Quince, or Fire Bush

Flowers vary from dark red to lighter shades of red, salmon, and pink. Have also a pure white variety. 3½ to 4 ft., heavy, well branched, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$20 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., well branched, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$12 per 100.

Deutzia

D. crenata flore pleno alba (*Candidissima*). Flowers pure white, double; produced in great abundance middle of April. A tall-growing variety.

D. crenata flore pleno rosea (Double Pink Deutzia.) Same as *D. crenata flore pleno alba*, except that some of the outer petals are rosy purple. Very desirable.

D. gracilis. Flowers pure white, bell-shaped, quite dwarf; is also valuable as a pot-plant for winter blooming in conservatory. Blooms early in April.

Deutzia gracilis rosea. Resembles *D. gracilis*, but flowers are light rose in profuse clusters. A desirable plant.

D. Lemoinei. Flowers pure white, borne in great profusion on stout, upright branches; dwarf habit; blooms early in April. A desirable acquisition.

D. Pride of Rochester. Double white, back of petals pink; large panicles; blooms middle of April. Tall grower; one of the best.

Prices of Deutzias	EACH	10	100
Extra-heavy specimens	\$0 75	\$6 00	
3-yr. plants, very bushy	50	3 50	\$25 00
2-yr. plants, bushy.....	25	2 00	15 00

**Elaeagnus edulis (longipes)
Japan Oleaster**

A beautiful ornamental plant, destined to become very popular as soon as better known. Produces edible fruit. For full description, see page 14.

EACH 10	100
Strong, field-grown plants, 3 to 4 ft. ...	\$0 75 \$6 00 \$50 00
Strong, field-grown plants, 2 to 3 ft. ...	50 4 00 30 00
Strong, field-grown plants, 18 to 24 in..	25 2 00 18 00

**Exochorda grandiflora (*Spiraea grandiflora*)
Pearl Bush**

A large shrub, 8 to 10 feet high. A native of north China. Leaves bright green. Large, pure white flowers are produced in great profusion about the middle of March. When the blooms are fully expanded, a well-grown plant has the appearance of a snow bank. A clump or mass of these plants on the lawn makes a most conspicuous feature. We highly recommend the Exochorda.

EACH 10	100
3 to 4 ft., very heavy.....	\$0 50 \$4 00 \$25 00
2 to 3 ft., heavy	35 3 00 17 50
18 to 24 in., well branched	25 2 00 15 00

Forsythia viridissima. Golden Bell

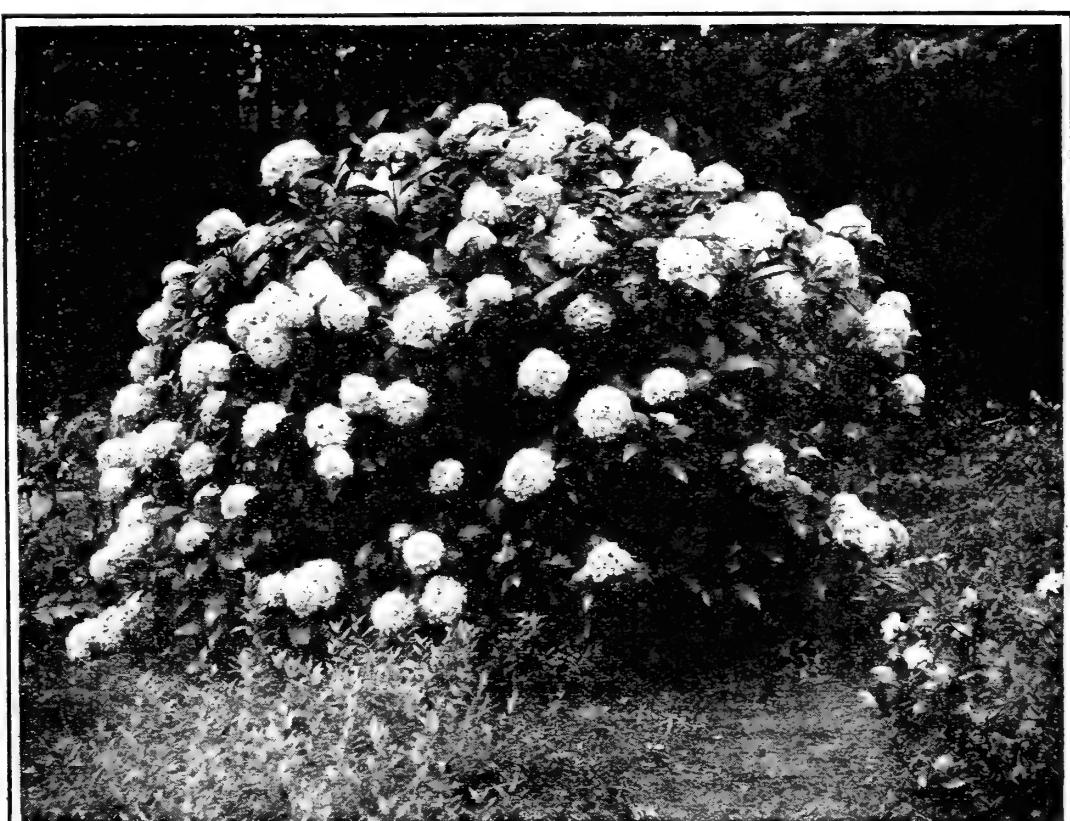
Flowers golden yellow, produced in great profusion last of February or early in March. Most effective when planted in large groups. 2 to 3 ft., well branched, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Genista (Spartium). Spanish Broom

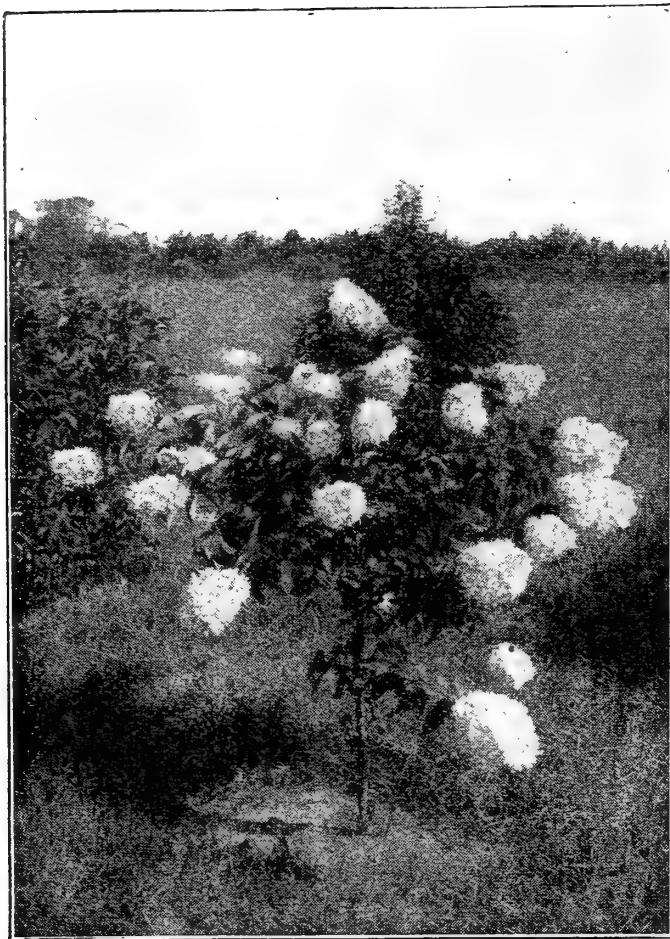
	EACH	10	100
3 to 4 ft., very bushy.....	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$30 00
2 to 3 ft., well branched	25	2 00	15 00

Genista alba. A white Spanish broom, having same habit of growth as *Genista Juncea*. Flowers in great profusion in early April.

G. Juncea (*Spartium Junceum*). (Spanish broom.) A most beautiful, erect-growing shrub, almost leafless; stems of vivid green, and when laden with its profusion of golden yellow flowers during April, it forms a most conspicuous object. It continues in bloom for six weeks.



HYDRANGEA MONSTROSA (see page 18)



TREE-SHAPED, OR STANDARD HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA

Hydrangea

All require a shady, and where practicable, a rich, moist situation. The color is changeable in some varieties, according to soils.

Prices, except where noted	EACH	10	100
3 yrs., heavy, well branched, 30 to 36 in.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
2 yrs., strong, well-branched plants, 18 to			
24 in.		25	2 00

Hydrangea arborescens (Wild Hydrangea). A native species of upright growth. Flowers creamy white, borne in large clusters in early summer.

H. arborescens grandiflora alba. A recent introduction of great value. Blooms are of very large size, snowy white. A valuable acquisition, as it begins to bloom in April, and lasts almost the entire summer. In form, the panicles are similar to <i>H. Hortensis</i> .	EACH	10	100
Strong 2-yr. plants	\$0 50	\$4 00	
Strong 1-yr. plants		35	3 00

H. Monstrosa. A very large-flowering variety; beautiful rose-color shaded white. In some soils pale rose or blue. A very decided improvement on Otaksa.

H. Otaksa. An improved variety of Hortensis; flower-heads very large; pale rose or blue, according to soil.

H. paniculata grandiflora. Produces in July immense panicles of pure white flowers, which last for several weeks; a most valuable shrub. A large bed of this plant makes a most striking appearance. This shrub should be grown in rich ground and cut back severely during winter. It will then produce magnificent flower-heads. An excellent shrub for cemetery planting.

H. Ramis pictis, or Red-branched. With dark purple stems and large heads of rose or pale blue flowers, with lighter center.

H. Thomas Hogg. Best white-flowering variety of the Hortensis group. Flowers last several weeks. At first slightly tinted green, becoming of the purest white.

HYDRANGEA, SPECIMEN PLANTS

We have a beautiful lot of these, which have been carefully prepared and tubbed. These plants will make a handsome display.

Specimens in 10-in. tubs	EACH	\$1 50
Specimens in 12-in. tubs		3 00
Specimens in 13-in. tubs		5 00

We offer the following varieties: **Monstrosa**, **Otaksa** and **Thomas Hogg**.

HYDRANGEA, STANDARD

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora (Standards). These plants have been trained to a single stem and have large, bushy heads. Most conspicuous as single specimens on the lawn.	EACH	10
4 to 5 ft.,	\$1 00	\$8 00
3 to 4 ft.		75 6 00

Iris. Flag

Iris Germanica (German Iris, or Flag). The German Iris is one of our most desirable early spring-blooming plants. It is a vigorous grower and is of easy cultivation. Flowers are large and conspicuous. The colors are white, blue, purple, yellow, and variously veined and striped. Every garden should contain a collection of these Flags. We offer ten distinct named varieties, strong roots, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

I. Kæmpferi (Japanese Iris). These handsome spring-blooming plants are becoming popular. They begin blooming about the middle of April, and continue in bloom for five or six weeks. Many of the blooms have a diameter of from 8 to 12 inches, and are of various colors—white, purple, violet, mauve, magenta, variously marked and penciled. They are invaluable in herbaceous plantings, are extremely hardy and easily cultivated. Most effective where planted along border of pond or stream where the colors are affected. With proper attention the Iris will give a wealth of bloom and color. We offer twelve of the best-named sorts, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$17.50 per 100.

Jasminum Nudiflorum. Jasmine

Naked-flowered Jasmine

A graceful, healthy, climbing shrub, with dark green leaves. Flowers bright yellow, which are produced very early in January.

EACH	10	100
3 yrs., very bushy	\$0 35	\$2 50
2 yrs., well branched		25 2 00

Lagerstroemia Indica. Crape Myrtle

This old favorite is not sufficiently appreciated. The plant blooms throughout the entire summer, producing great masses of beautifully fringed flowers. A clump of these makes a most striking effect on the lawn. We offer two beautiful varieties.

EACH	10	100
Well branched, 30 to 36 in.	\$0 50	\$4 00
Strong plants, 18 to 24 in.		25 2 00

Lagerstroemia Indica alba. Pure white, a very striking variety.

L. Indica rubra. Vivid crimson, flower-heads of immense size.



LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA

Lonicera**Bush, or Upright Honeysuckle**

These plants are vigorous growers and free bloomers, and are of easy cultivation.

	EACH	10	100
Extra-heavy specimens, 4 yrs.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
Very heavy, 3 yrs., bushy	35	3 00	20 00
Strong 2-yr. plants	25	2 00	15 00

Lonicera Belgica (Belgian, Dutch or Monthly Fragrant Honeysuckle). Of semi-climbing habit, but can easily be grown in bush form. Pink flowers; very profuse bloomer in early spring. In late summer again produces flowers, which continue until frost. One of our finest shrubs.

L. Bella. A hybrid variety, producing an abundance of pinkish white flowers in early spring, followed by yellow fruit.

L. fragrantissima (Fragrant Honeysuckle). Highly esteemed for its exceedingly sweet-scented, pinkish white flowers, which appear in February and continue to bloom for a long time. Almost evergreen.

L. Morrowii (Japanese Bush Honeysuckle). A Japanese variety, producing early in April a profusion of white flowers, followed by a mass of bright red fruit.

L. ruprechtiana (Manchurian Honeysuckle). Flowers pure white. Blooms in March, and lasts six weeks; berries red or yellow. A very showy variety.

Neveusia Alabamensis. Snow Wreath

A native shrub; very rare and graceful. Produces a profusion of feathery flowers in early spring.

	EACH	10	100
Extra-heavy clumps	\$0 50	\$4 00	
Strong plants	25	2 00	

Peonies, Herbaceous

After testing a great number of varieties for many years, we have finally secured a selection of these beautiful plants, which are very hardy in this section. We offer twelve or fifteen best sorts, double and single, white and several shades of pink, rose and red. Peonies do best in rich, deep, rather moist loamy soil, and if plants are protected from the hot afternoon sun, they will give excellent results. They should have a liberal supply of water at all times, especially when in bloom, during April and May. Fertilize liberally with cow-manure, as they are heavy feeders. Keep the ground well cultivated. If these few simple directions are carried out the result will be most satisfactory. Plant during fall. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$17.50 per 100.

Philadelphus. Mock Orange

Vigorous-growing shrubs, with large, handsome foliage and beautiful flowers, produced in great profusion in early spring. Should be in every collection.

	EACH	10	100
4 to 6 ft., heavy, well branched	\$0 50	\$4 00	
2 to 3 ft., well branched	25	2 00	

Philadelphus coronarius (Garland Syringa). Flowers pure white, very fragrant; produced in great profusion.

P. Gordonii. Flowers pure white, produced in dense racemes.

P. grandiflorus. A conspicuous variety, with very large white flowers.

P. laxus. Flowers very large, white, produced in clusters. A very fine and desirable late-blooming variety.

P. primulæflorus. Flowers large, pure white; semi-double.

Prunus. Dwarf Double-flowering Almond and Flowering Plum

Beautiful small shrubs, producing quantities of double flowers last of March to middle of April, before the leaves appear.

Strong, grafted plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10

Prunus Sinensis alba plena (*Amygdalis pumila*). Double White-flowering Almond.

P. Sinensis rubra plena (*Amygdalis pumila*). Double Pink-flowering Almond.

P. triloba (Flowering Plum). A small shrub, with downy ovate leaves, sometimes three-lobed; flowers double pink. These appear in very early spring, before the leaves. Profuse bloomer; very showy.

Punica granatum. Pomegranate

These are among our most valuable summer-flowering, tall-growing shrubs. Perfectly hardy South. Their flowers are produced in great profusion early in May, and make a conspicuous contrast with the dark glossy green foliage.

	EACH	10	100
3 to 4 ft., very heavy, well branched	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
2 to 3 ft., branched	25	2 00	15 00

Punica granatum alba. Double white.

P. granatum rubra. Double red. Very showy.

P. granatum variegatum. Double variegated.

Rhodoty whole Kerrioides**White Kerria**

A beautiful and distinct shrub from Japan, attaining a height of 4 to 6 feet. Leaves large; flowers white, an inch or more in diameter, appearing in late spring, followed by black berries, which are retained during the winter. 18 to 24 in., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Rhus cotinus (Sumac)**Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree**

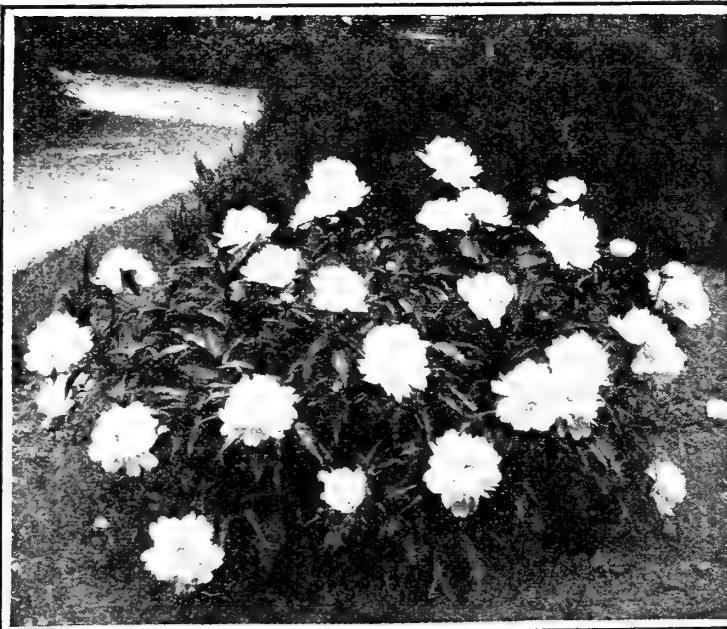
Greatly admired for its cloud-like masses of very delicate flowers which appear the last of April and cover the entire plant during the summer. From a distance the plant appears like a cloud of smoke.

	EACH	10	100
6 to 8 ft., very bushy	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$60 00
5 to 6 ft., bushy	75	6 00	50 00
4 to 5 ft., very heavy	50	4 00	30 00
3 to 4 ft., branched	25	2 00	15 00

Robinia hispida rosea**Rose or Moss Locust, or Acacia**

During April it is covered with clusters of rose-colored flowers, and is then one of the most attractive trees of dwarf growth.

	EACH	10	100
3 to 4 ft. plants	\$0 50	\$4 00	
2 to 3-ft. plants	25	2 00	



PEONIES

Rosmarinus officinalis. Rosemary

This old favorite is very effective for a border, or for planting in clumps. Both sizes will be cut back to 6 inches to facilitate transplanting.

	EACH	10	100
18 to 24 in., very heavy, bushy	\$0 35	\$3 00	
12 to 18 in., strong plants	25	2 00	

Spiraea

Prices, except where noted	EACH	10	100
Extra-heavy, bushy plants	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
Heavy, well branched plants, 3 yrs. old	35	3 00	20 00
Heavy, well-branched plants, 2 yrs. old	25	2 00	15 00

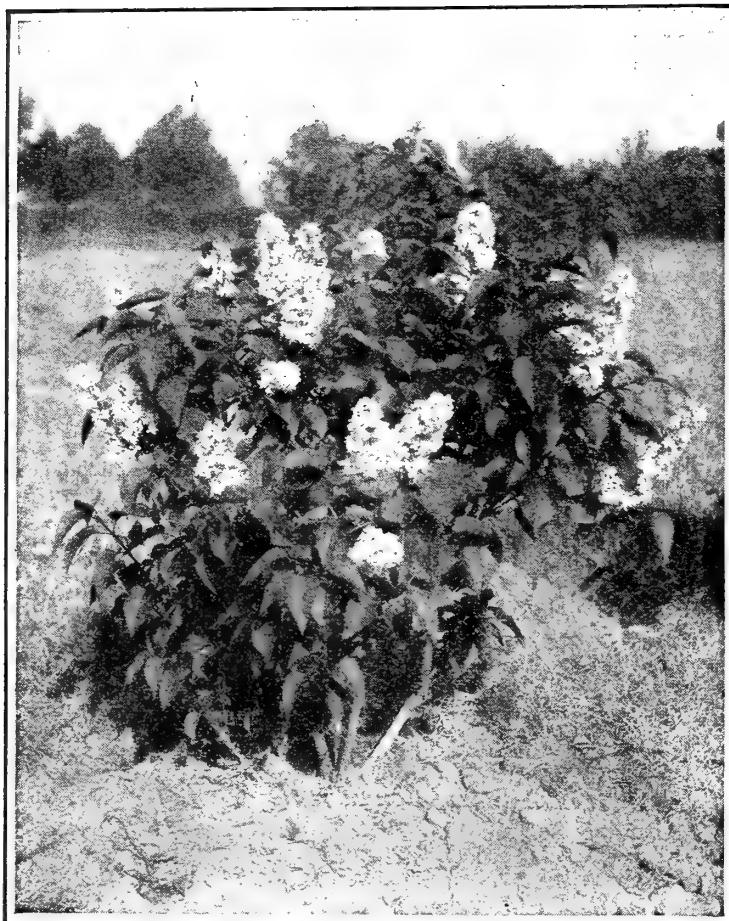
SPRING-BLOOMING SPIRAEAS

Spiraea Opulifolia aurea (Golden leaved Nine-bark). A strong-growing variety, with golden-tinted leaves and white flowers. Very conspicuous.

S. prunifolia flore pleno (Bridal Wreath). A beautiful early blooming variety, with small, double white flowers. Commences to bloom early in March.

S. Reevesiana (Reeves' Single Spiraea). Produces large clusters of single white flowers which cover the entire plant. A desirable early spring bloomer.

S. Reevesiana flore pleno (*S. Cantonensis flore pleno*). With large, round clusters of double white flowers, which cover the entire plant. A most desirable early spring bloomer. Commences to bloom latter part of March and continues for several weeks. One of the best.



SYRINGA, OR LILAC

SPRING-BLOOMING SPIRAEAS, continued

S. Thunbergii (Common Snow Garland). A beautiful dwarf variety, with many slender branches, forming a dense bush. The leaves in autumn assume brilliant shades of orange and scarlet. Profuse bloomer in early spring. Desirable for a low hedge.

S. Van Houttei (Van Houtte's Spiraea). A graceful shrub, growing 6 to 8 feet in height. Produces a profusion of single white flowers during the latter part of March. Deservedly one of the most popular Spiraeas grown.

PERPETUAL-BLOOMING SPIRAEAS

Spiraea Anthony Waterer (Crimson Spiraea). An improvement upon *S. Bumaldii*. A remarkable free-flowering shrub, with upright branches. Attains a height of about 3 feet. Leaves bright green, with frequent variegations of yellow. If blooms are cut off as soon as they begin to fade, the plant will bloom throughout the entire season. Makes a beautiful low-growing hedge.

S. Billardii. A tall grower. Flowers bright pink, produced in long, dense panicles. Very showy and attractive.

S. callosa alba. Flowers white, of very dwarf growth. A neat and desirable variety. Commences to bloom early in April.

S. Fortunei macrophylla. A variety with very large leaves, which are tinted royal purple, making the plant very conspicuous. Very effective for a border, or for planting in groups.

S. Fröbeli. A fine, free-blooming sort. Flowers rose-colored, in panicles.

Stuartia pentagyna**Allegany Stuartia**

A beautiful native shrub, growing to a height of 5 to 10 feet. In early summer produces cup-shaped white flowers, 2 to 3 inches in diameter; stamens white and golden anthers. Very showy and desirable. 2 to 3 ft., bushy. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Symporicarpos racemosus**Snowberry**

A graceful shrub, growing 4 to 6 feet tall, slender, drooping branches, flowers white, followed by clusters of white berries which remain upon the plant for many months. Very ornamental. 2- to 3-ft. plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Syringa. Lilac

These are among our most valuable early spring-blooming shrubs; succeed best in strong soils. Commence blooming last of March. The following are all desirable and distinct sorts:

All grafted plants	EACH	10	100
Extra heavy	\$0	60	\$4 00
Heavy, well branched, 2 to 3 ft.	50	3 00	20 00
18 to 24 in., branched	25	2 00	15 00

SINGLE LILACS

Charles X. Dark lilac-red.

Frau Dammann. A fine single white. Large panicles of flowers of medium size.

Gloria rupella. Light red.

Japonica. (Japan Tree Lilac). Flowers creamy white, in large panicles; late bloomer; becomes a good-sized tree.

Lovaniana. Light pink.

Ludwig Spath. Dark purplish red. Very distinct.

Pekinensis (Chinese Lilac). A large-growing variety, with tall, slender, spreading branches. Flowers creamy white, in large panicles. Old plants are very floriferous. Late bloomer.

Philemon. Dark purple.

Professor Stockhardt. Lavender; large trusses.

DOUBLE LILACS

The new double varieties are especially desirable, both for their beautiful flowers and the length of their blooming period.

Alphonse Lavallee. Large panicles; blue, shaded violet.

Belle de Nancy. Very large; satiny rose, white toward center. Very fine.

Charles Joly. Very dark reddish purple. Excellent.

Comte de Jussieu. Lilac-blue; very fine.

Comte Horace de Choiseul. Lilac-purple; large.

Emile Lemoine. Very large; rosy lilac. Beautiful.

La Tour d'Auvergne. Flowers very large; violet-purple.

Le Gaulois. Deep peach.

Lemoinei. Lilac-purple.

Louis Henri. Rosy lilac; extra-fine.

Mme. Casimir Perier. Beautiful white flowers in large and compact panicles.

Mme. Lemoine. White.

Mme. Leon Simon. Changing from pinkish to bluish lilac.

Matthieu de Bombasie. Reddish mauve; buds purplish.

Michael Buchner. Pale lilac; very large panicles.

President Carnot. Pale blue. Fine.

Pyramidalis. Rosy lilac. Carmine in bud.

Renoncule. Reddish lilac. Very good.



SPIRAEA VAN HOUTTEI

Tamarix. Tamarisk

Tall-growing shrubs, with slender branches and small, delicate leaves, which resemble the cypress. Flowers small, pink, produced in great abundance. An excellent plant for the seashore.

	EACH	10	100
Very heavy, well branched, 5 to 7 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	
4 to 5 ft.,	25	2 00	\$15 00

Tamarix Gallica (French Tamarisk). Foliage light glaucous green; flowers pink in summer.

T. Hispida Estivalis. A new variety of vigorous growth. In May the branches are covered half their length with numerous bright carmine-pink flowers, which gives the plant a most pleasing appearance. Blooms for a long time. Awarded first prize at the Paris International Exposition in 1900.

T. Odessana (Caspian Tamarisk). A new variety, with pale rose flowers, blooming earlier than *T. Gallica*.

T. plumosa, or Japonica (Japanese Tamarisk). Of medium height; foliage very graceful and feathery. A fine plant. Blooms middle of April.

Veronica Hendersonii (*V. longifolia subsessilis*)
Japanese Speedwell

A fine free-flowering herbaceous perennial, producing long spikes of flowers of intense blue; stems upright, 2 to 3 feet tall. An excellent hardy border plant. Blooms continuously from early summer until fall. Strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$17.50 per 100.

Viburnum. Snowball Family

Viburnum dentatum (Arrow-wood). A strong-growing, handsome upright shrub; foliage pretty glossy green; during April and May produces umbels of pure white flowers, followed in time by clusters of crimson berries which, at maturity, change to black. A splendid shrub. 2 to 3 ft., well branched, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

V. Lantana (Wayfaring Tree). A large shrub, 10 to 15 feet tall. Flowers white, produced in large cymes in April. Berries bright red, changing to black. EACH 10
4 to 6 ft., heavy, branched \$1 00 \$8 00
3 to 4 ft., heavy 50 4 00
2 to 3 ft. 25 2 00

Viburnum Opulus (High-bush Cranberry). A tall shrub, with spreading branches. Flowers single white, produced in flat clusters in latter part of April. Berries scarlet; these remain all winter. Very showy.

EACH	10	100
2 to 3 ft., heavy	\$0 35	\$3 00 \$25 00
18 to 24 in.,	25	2 00 15 00

V. Opulus sterilis (Common Snowball; Guelder Rose). Produces large, globular clusters of white flowers in April. An old favorite.

EACH	10	100
3 to 4 ft., very heavy.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 to 3 ft., well branched	35	2 50 \$20 00
18 to 24 in., branched	25	2 00 15 00

V. plicatum (Japanese Snowball). A beautiful variety of upright, bushy growth; produces heads of white flowers in great profusion. Far superior to the old Snowball. Blooms early in April; lasts several weeks

EACH	10	100
Strong plants, 2 to 3 ft.,	\$0 50	\$4 00 \$30 00

Vitex. Chaste, or Hemp Tree

EACH	10	100
4 to 6 ft., well branched	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft., well branched	-	35 3 00
2 to 3 ft., branched.....	-	25 2 00

Vitex Agnus-Castus. This is a valuable shrub, or medium-growing tree. Flowers in spikes, lilac color, blooming early in May and lasting for a long time.

V. Agnus-Castus alba. Same as above, but white-flowering.

Weigela (Diervilla)

Hardy, profuse-flowering shrubs of spreading habit. These are amongst the showiest of the garden shrubs, producing in early April great masses of showy flowers. EACH 10 100
3 to 4 ft., bushy plants \$0 40 \$3 00 \$25 00
2 to 3 ft., strong plants 25 2 00 15 00

Weigela candida. Pure white; excellent.

W. Eva Rathke. Flowers deep carmine-red; profuse bloomer, and continues in bloom for a long time.

W. nana variegata. Of dwarf habit, with silvery variegated leaves; flowers nearly white; stands the sun well.

W. Stelznerii. Dark red.

W. Van Houttei. Crimson.

W. rosea. Deep pink.

WISTARIA (Standard, or Tree). See page 33.

DECIDUOUS TREES

The demand for nursery-grown shade trees is rapidly increasing, and the wise planter appreciates the difference between a thrifty, well-grown nursery tree and one taken from the forest. All of our trees are given plenty of space in the rows, are very carefully grown, and have been several times transplanted; therefore, the root-system is perfect, and when these trees are properly transplanted there should be no loss. It is true the first cost of the nursery-grown tree is somewhat more than of one taken from the forest, but they grow off better, give more satisfactory results, and are far cheaper in the end.

Directions for Planting and Pruning.—Before setting out, cut off the bruised or broken roots. Trees with branching heads should have the smaller branches cut out, and the larger branches cut back to within three or four buds of their base. When the tree has an abundance of roots and a small top of few branches, prune very sparingly, but when the roots are small and the top heavy, then prune the tree severely. Many persons plant large trees without pruning; this is often the cause of their failure to grow. Always dig the hole intended for the tree of ample size, so that when the young roots start out they will have soft ground in which to grow. The best fertilizer is well-rotted stable manure, thoroughly mixed with the soil.

Plant about 2 inches deeper than the tree originally stood in the nursery row, using the top soil for filling in around the roots. See that every interstice around the roots is thoroughly filled, and that every root is brought into contact with the soil. When the hole is nearly filled, pour in a bucket of water so as to set the soil around the roots, then fill in the balance of the hole and press the dirt gently with the foot. When the tree is planted, mulch with 5 or 6 inches of well-decomposed stable manure; this should extend over the circumference of the hole; keep free from grass and weeds and loosen up the soil occasionally.

Acer. Maple

Acer dasycarpum (Saccharinum). Silver, or White Maple. A native species. One of the best and most desirable rapid-growing shade trees. Foliage bright green and silvery white beneath. Attains a height of 50 to 60 feet. These trees should not be confused with the Silver Poplar or European Aspen, which throws up numerous shoots from the roots.

EACH	10	100
12 to 14 ft., 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 in. cal.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
10 to 12 ft., 2 in. cal.....	1 25	10 00 \$90 00
10 to 12 ft., 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. cal.....	1 00	8 00 70 00
8 to 10 ft., 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. cal.....	75	6 00 50 00
6 to 8 ft., 3/4 to 1 in. cal.....	40	3 00 25 00



ACER SACCHARUM (see page 22)

ACER, continued

Acer dasycarpum Wierii. (Wier's Cut-leaf Silver Maple).	like the standard Bay in form. Very effective for lawn planting and formal gardens.
This is a beautiful form of the Silver Maple. Leaves deeply cut and delicately divided; branches drooping, frequently touching the ground. A rapid grower and a very effective and popular variety for lawn and park planting. Height, 35 to 40 ft.	EACH 10 100
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in. cal., budded trees, well branched	\$1 25
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in. cal., budded trees, well branched	1 00 \$8 00
6 to 8 ft., ¾ to 1 in. cal., budded trees, well branched	75 6 00
4 to 6 ft., budded trees, well branched..	50 4 00 \$35 00

A. Negundo (<i>Negundo aceroides</i> , or <i>fraxinifolium</i> ; Ash-leaf Maple, or Box Elder). A rapid-growing tree, with spreading branches; foliage resembling the Ash; very hardy; desirable street trees. Height 50 to 70 feet.	EACH 10 100
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal.	\$1 00 \$8 00
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in. cal.	75 6 00 \$40 00
6 to 8 ft., ¾ to 1 in. cal.	50 3 50 25 00

A. platanoides (Norway Maple). An European species of compact, rapid growth; foliage deep, shining green. A most desirable shade tree. Height, 40 to 50 feet.	EACH 10 100
10 to 12 ft., very heavy.....	\$2 00
8 to 10 ft., stocky	1 25 \$10 00 \$90 00
6 to 8 ft., stocky	75 7 00

A. saccharum (Sugar, or Rock Maple). A large tree of pyramidal form, dense habit; foliage dark green, in autumn assuming brilliant shades of scarlet and yellow. A magnificent tree for street and lawn. Does best in the Piedmont section. Height, 50 to 60 ft.	EACH 10
10 to 12 ft., very heavy.....	\$2 00
8 to 10 ft., stocky	1 25 \$10 00
6 to 8 ft.....	75 7 00

Aphananthe aspera. Chinese Nettle Tree

This is the Yenoki of the Japanese gardens. A rapid-growing shade tree, with spreading branches; beautiful foliage of a deep green; bark very smooth. A most desirable and rare shade tree. 4 to 6 ft. trees, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.



CATALPA BUNGEI

Catalpa. Indian Bean

Catalpa Bungei (Umbrella Catalpa). Of dwarf habit, growing only from 3 to 4 feet high. Large, glossy foliage. This variety is usually grafted on straight, upright stems, 5 to 6 feet high. It makes an effective round-headed tree, somewhat

Catalpa Bungei, continued

like the standard Bay in form. Very effective for lawn planting and formal gardens.	EACH
1½ to 2 in. cal., extra heavy, 3-yr. heads	\$2 00
1¼ to 1½ in. cal., heavy 2-yr. heads	1 50
C. speciosa (Western Catalpa). It is better and blossoms two to three weeks later than the southern variety. One of the most valuable forest trees, on account of the lasting quality of the timber, which is extensively used for railroad cross-ties.	EACH 10 100
8 to 10 ft., heavy	\$0 75 \$6 00 \$50 00
6 to 8 ft.....	50 4 00 30 00
4 to 6 ft.....	25 2 00 20 00

Celtis occidentalis**Nettle Tree, Hackberry or Sugarberry**

One of the most popular and desirable shade trees for street and avenue planting; of rapid growth. In transplanting the Hackberry, it should be trimmed to a single stem. Remove the side branches, otherwise it is difficult to transplant.

EACH 10 100	
12 to 14 ft., well branched, 1¼ to 1½ in.	
cal.....	\$1 00 \$8 00
10 to 12 ft., well branched, 1 to 1¼ in. cal.	75 6 00
8 to 10 ft., well branched	50 4 00 \$35 00

Cerasus avium flore pleno alba**Double White-flowering Cherry**

A beautiful and attractive early spring-blooming tree. Early in the spring the tree is literally covered with a mass of blooms, each flower resembling a miniature white rose.

EACH 10	
Extra-heavy trees	
Strong trees, 5 to 6 ft.	\$1 00
50 \$4 00	

Cercis. Judas Tree

Cercis Canadensis (Red-Bud). A very ornamental native tree, producing a profusion of delicate reddish purple flowers early in the spring before the foliage appears. Grown as a single specimen it is a very attractive tree.

EACH 10 100	
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in. cal., extra heavy.....	\$1 25 \$10 00 \$90 00
6 to 8 ft., 1 to 1¼ in. cal.....	1 00 8 00 70 00
5 to 6 ft., 1 in. cal.....	75 6 00 50 00
4 to 5 ft., stocky	50 4 00 35 00

C. Japonica (Japan Judas Tree). Leaves heart-shaped, deep shiny green, assuming a yellow color in autumn. Last of March rosy pink flowers, with a purple cast, cover the entire plant. This is a grand shrub, and should be in every collection.

EACH 10 100	
4 to 5 ft., very heavy.....	\$1 00
3 to 4 ft., very heavy.....	75 \$6 50
2 to 3 ft., well branched	50 4 00
18 to 24 in.....	25 2 00 \$17 50

Cornus. Dogwood

Cornus florida alba (White-flowering Dogwood). The native large white-flowering Dogwood. A most effective plant on the lawn.

EACH 10	
4 to 5 ft., very heavy.....	\$0 75 \$6 00
3 to 4 ft., well branched	50 4 00
2 to 3 ft., branched.....	35 3 00

C. florida flore rubro (Red-flowering Dogwood). Similar to the White-flowering Dogwood, but the flowers are of a deep rose color. Early in the season it produces large quantities of flowers, which makes it a most effective tree.

EACH 10	
4 ft., very heavy	\$1 50
3 to 3½ ft.,	1 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	75

Fraxinus Americana. American White Ash

A very hardy native shade tree of rapid growth; thrives in almost any soil which is fertile. Very desirable for park or street-planting. Prune close when transplanting. Height, 50 to 60 feet.

EACH 10 100	
12 to 14 ft., very heavy, 1½ to 2 in. cal.....	\$1 50 \$12 50 \$100 00
10 to 12 ft., very heavy, 1¼ to 1½ in.	1 00 8 00 70 00
cal.....	
8 to 10 ft., heavy, 1 to 1¼ in. cal.....	75 6 00 50 00
6 to 8 ft., ¾ to 1 in. cal.....	50 4 00 30 00

Hovenia Dulcis. The Honey Tree

A very attractive small tree, with a symmetrical round head. Leaves bright green, heart-shaped. The flowers furnish fine bee food. An attractive tree for the lawn.

EACH 10 100	
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in. cal.	\$1 50 \$12 50
8 to 10 ft., 1 ¼ to 1 ½ in. cal.	1 00 8 00 \$70 00
6 to 8 ft., 1 to 1¼ in. cal.	75 6 00 40 00

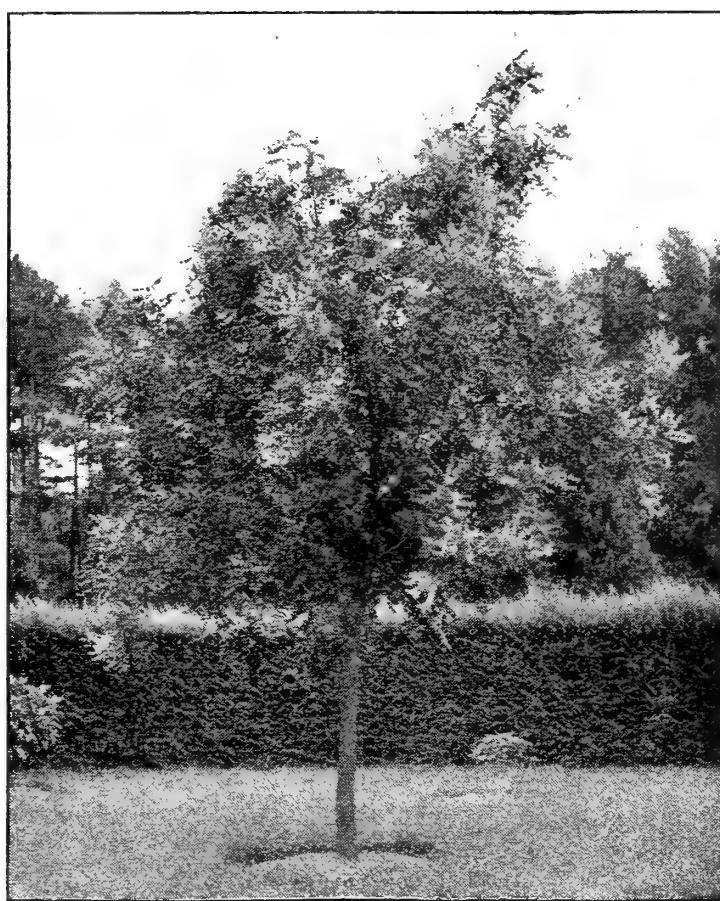
Idesia polycarpa

A beautiful and very rare Japanese tree, which attains a height of 40 to 50 feet. Very large, heart-shaped leaves, borne on reddish stems, make this a most attractive and ornamental tree. The flowers are in loose clusters, of a greenish yellow, and very broken. They are inconspicuous. The orange-colored berries add to the beauty of this tree. Hardy at Philadelphia. Strong, 3- to 4-ft. trees, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Koelreuteria paniculata. Golden Rain Tree

A most beautiful hardy ornamental shade tree from China. It has a flat, spreading head of large pinnate leaves, and, during the latter part of May, produces large panicles of orange-yellow flowers, which completely envelop the entire head of the tree. The blooming season lasts three weeks. Becoming a great favorite for lawns and parks. We recommend this highly. Height, 25 to 50 feet.

	EACH	10	100
8 to 10 ft., very heavy, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. cal.	\$1 00	\$8 00	\$70 00
6 to 8 ft., heavy, 3/4 to 1 in. cal.	75	6 00	50 00
5 to 6 ft.	50	4 00	30 00



KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA

Liquidambar styraciflua**American Sweet Gum, or Bilsted**

One of our handsome native trees. Of upright and symmetrical growth. Especially showy in autumn, when the leaves change from green to either yellow or deep purple. Invaluable for street and landscape planting.

	EACH	10	100
8 to 10 ft., 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. cal.	\$1 00	\$8 00	
6 to 8 ft., 1 to 1 1/4 in. cal.	75	6 00	\$45 00
5 to 6 ft., 3/4 to 1 in. cal.	50	4 00	30 00

Liriodendron tulipifera**Tulip Tree; Tulip Poplar**

A magnificent rapid-growing tree of pyramidal shape; foliage broad and glossy; flowers yellowish green, tulip-shaped. Valuable as an ornamental tree for street and lawn planting; also for lumber.

	EACH	10	100
12 to 14 ft., very heavy, 2 to 2 1/2 in. cal.	\$2 00	\$17 50	
10 to 12 ft., heavy, 1 1/2 to 2 in. cal.	1 25	10 00	\$90 00
8 to 10 ft., 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. cal.	1 00	8 00	70 00
6 to 8 ft., 1 to 1 1/4 in. cal.	75	6 00	50 00
4 to 6 ft., 1 in. cal.	50	4 00	35 00

Magnolias. Chinese Flowering

All the Chinese varieties produce their flowers in early spring before the leaves appear.

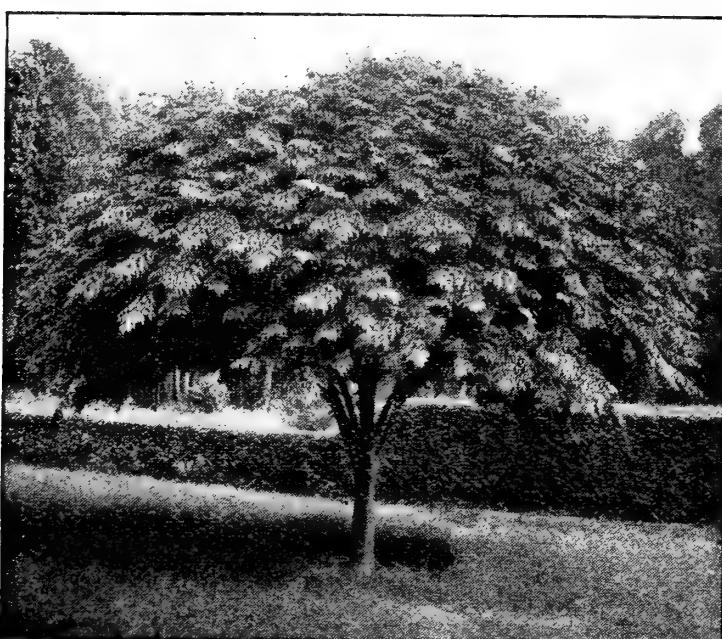
Magnolia purpurea (Chinese Purple Magnolia). Of bushy growth; large purple flowers, which are produced latter part of March.

	EACH	10
6 to 8 ft., very bushy specimens	\$3 50	
4 to 5 ft., very bushy, heavy	2 50	\$22 50
3 to 4 ft., very heavy	1 50	12 50
3 to 4 ft., well branched	1 00	8 00
2 to 3 ft., well branched	75	6 00

M. stellata (Halleana). Starry Magnolia. Of dwarf habit. Flowers semi-double, pure white and fragrant. Blooms from two to three weeks earlier than other Magnolias. 2 to 2 1/2 ft., \$2.50 each.

M. Soulangiana (Soulange's Magnolia). Of vigorous habit. Flowers large, pink on outside and white inside. Beautiful variety. Blooms in March.

	EACH	10
3 to 4 ft., very heavy	\$2 50	
2 to 3 ft., well branched	1 00	\$8 00



MELIA AZEDARACH UMBRACULIFORMIS

Magnolia Soulangeana nigra (Dark-flowered Magnolia). A comparatively new variety, producing very large, dark purple flowers, several shades darker than Soulangeana. Its period of blooming extends over several weeks, thus a quantity of flowers are produced when those of the early blooming sorts may be killed by late spring frosts. Most desirable variety.

	EACH	10
6 to 8 ft., specimen plants		\$2 50
4 to 5 ft., well branched		I 50
3 ft., branched		I 00

Magnolia acuminata. Cucumber Tree

A native variety of rapid growth and fine shape.

	EACH	10
8 to 10 ft., very heavy		\$1 50
6 to 8 ft., very heavy		I 00 \$8 00

Melia

Melia Azedarach laciniata (Cut-Leaf Chinaberry). This is a decided novelty of our own introduction. The original tree, which stands near the Nursery, is of medium size. The leaves are beautifully cut and finely divided. Light lilac blooms are produced in the greatest profusion just before the leaves appear, giving the tree a unique appearance. This variety is quite distinct and interesting.

	EACH	10
Strong trees, 5 to 6 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00
Strong trees, 4 to 5 ft.	50	4 00
2 to 3 ft.		25 2 00

M. Azedarach umbraculiformis (Texas Umbrella Tree; Umbrella China). A sub-variety of the China Tree. It assumes a dense, spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella. It is of unique appearance, and a most desirable shade tree of rapid growth. Blooms middle of April.

	EACH	10	100
7 to 8 ft., heavy branched, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. cal.	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$80 00
6 to 7 ft., heavy branched, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. cal.	1 00	8 00	65 00
5 to 6 ft., well branched, 1 to 1 1/4 in. cal.	75	6 00	50 00
4 to 5 ft., well branched	50	4 00	30 00
3 to 4 ft., well branched	30	2 50	22 50

Morus alba pendula**Teas' Weeping Mulberry**

A beautiful and hardy weeping Mulberry. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground. Most desirable for ornamenting lawns or parks, or for cemetery planting.

	EACH	10
Extra-heavy heads, budded on 5- to 7-ft. stems	\$1 25	\$10 00
Strong 2-yr. heads, budded on 5- to 7-ft. stems	75	6 00
Strong 2-yr. heads, budded on 4-to 5-ft. stems	50	4 00

Oxydendrum arboreum. Sourwood

A small tree, with slender, spreading branches, growing naturally from Pennsylvania to Louisiana. Leaves lanceolate, bright green. In autumn assumes dazzling tones of scarlet. Flowers in panicles of spreading racemes, resembling Lily-of-the-Valley flowers; white, and slightly fragrant. A most desirable tree. Ultimate height, 25 to 50 feet. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Paulownia imperialis. Empress Tree

A rapid-growing tree, with very large leaves, and in early spring bears large panicles of light blue, very fragrant flowers. An excellent shade tree.

EACH	10	100
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal.	.....	\$1 00
3 to 4 ft.	.....	50 \$4 00
2 to 3 ft.	.....	25 2 00

Persica. Double-flowering Peach

EACH	10	100
Extra-heavy trees, 5 to 7 ft.	.....	\$0 50 \$4 00
Strong trees	.....	25 2 00 \$17 50

Persica Chrysanthemum (Chrysanthemum-flowered Peach). Flowers large, double pink, center quilled like a chrysanthemum. Extra-fine new variety. Originated in South Carolina.

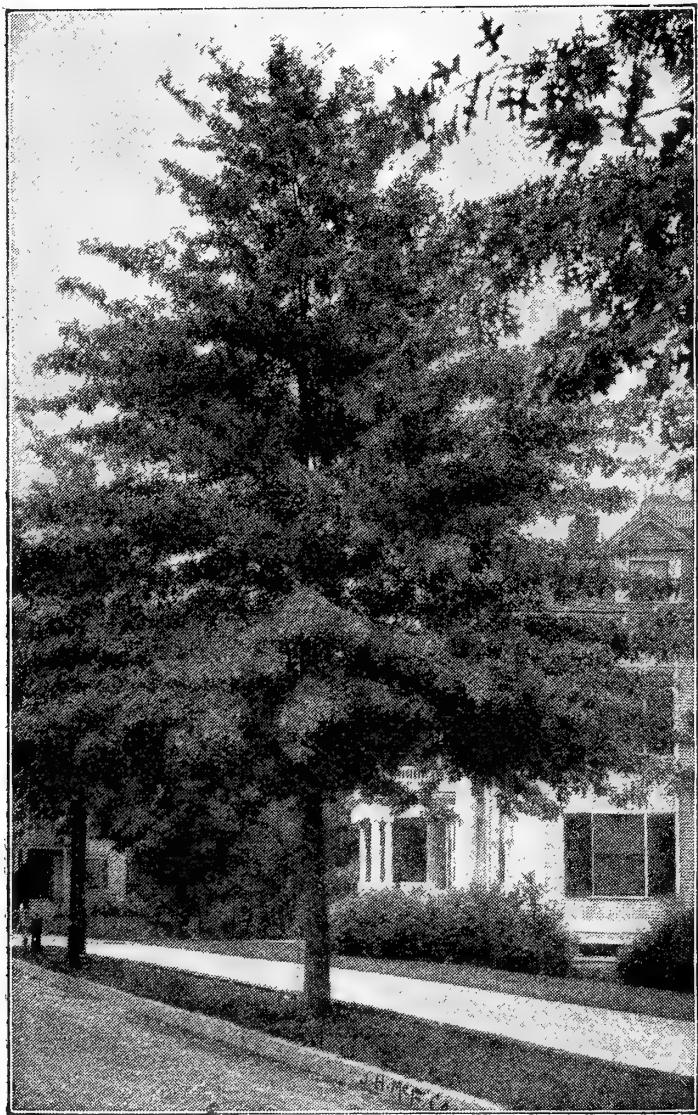
P., Double Pink, White and Crimson. During March these trees are covered with a mass of beautifully formed and highly colored flowers. These trees can not be too highly recommended for spring blossoming. Perfectly hardy, and will thrive on any soil in which other Peaches will grow.

Prunus. Plum

EACH	10	100
4 to 5 ft., strong trees	.....	\$0 25 \$2 00 \$17 50

Prunus Mume (Japanese Double-flowering Apricot). A very early blooming variety. In March the tree is entirely covered by a mass of beautiful double pink blossoms, making a most conspicuous tree for the lawn. Of dwarf habit.

P. Pisardi (Persian Purple-Leaf Plum). The most valuable of all the purple-leaved trees. It retains its deep color throughout out warmest weather, and its leaves until mid-winter. We cannot endorse it too highly.



QUERCUS PALUSTRIS

Platanus Orientalis**Plane Tree; European Sycamore**

A popular European shade tree. Does well here. Not subject to blight like the native sycamores. Makes a large, spreading tree. Rapid grower. Succeeds well in either high or low situations. 6 to 8 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Populus. The Poplar

Populus Caroliniana (Carolina Poplar). A rapid-growing native tree of upright growth. A very popular shade tree, and widely planted. After the tree has attained a height of 15 to 20 feet, it is advisable to cut the leader. This will cause the tree to make a spreading head. The Carolina Poplar resembles the Cottonwood, but is quite distinct.

EACH	10	100
8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1¼ in. cal.	.....	\$0 50 \$4 00 \$30 00
6 to 8 ft., ¾ to 1 in. cal.	.....	25 2 25 20 00

P. fastigiata (Lombardy Poplar). A tall, pyramidal compact-growing tree, rapid grower and very hardy. Widely planted in the southern part of Europe. We can supply trees with 4-foot bodies, and others whose limbs start at the ground. Therefore, in ordering, please state the class of tree desired.

EACH	10	100
10 to 12 ft., 1 ¼ to 1 ½ in. cal.	.....	\$0 75 \$6 00
8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1¼ in. cal.	.....	50 4 00 \$30 00
6 to 8 ft., ¾ to 1 in. cal.	.....	25 2 25 20 00

Pyrus spectabilis**Double-flowering Chinese Crab Apple**

A small-sized tree, producing double pink flowers. Very handsome in bloom. 4 to 5 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Quercus. The Oak

Quercus nigra (Water Oak). This well-known native variety needs no description.

EACH	10	100
10 to 12 ft., heavy	.....	\$1 25 \$10 00
8 to 10 ft., heavy	.....	1 00 8 00
6 to 8 ft., heavy	.....	75 6 00
4 to 5 ft.,	.....	50 4 00

Q. palustris (Pin Oak). A very handsome variety, with drooping branches. The tree is shapely and symmetrical; leaves are of a beautiful tone of green, in autumn fading to a brilliant scarlet. This is one of the most desirable trees for street and avenue planting.

EACH	10	100
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2¼ in. cal., very heavy	.....	\$2 00 \$17 50
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal., heavy	.....	1 50 12 50 \$100 00
6 to 8 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in. cal., heavy	.....	1 00 9 00 85 00

Q. Phellos (Willow Oak). A graceful variety with narrow lanceolate leaves resembling those of the willow. This is a well-known native variety.

EACH	10	100
10 to 12 ft., heavy	.....	\$1 25 \$10 00
8 to 10 ft., heavy	.....	1 00 8 00
6 to 8 ft., heavy	.....	75 6 00
4 to 5 ft.	.....	50 4 00

Robinia pseudo-acacia**Black, or Yellow Locust**

A native tree of large size, rapid growth; valuable for timber. Has quite ornamental flowers; white and fragrant; long racemes appear in June.

EACH	10	100
8 to 10 ft., well branched	.....	\$0 75 \$6 00
6 to 8 ft., well branched	.....	50 4 00

Salisburia adiantifolia**Ginkgo, or Maidenhair Tree**

A beautiful tree from Japan. Of large size, rapid and erect growth. Foliage resembles that of maidenhair fern, hence the name. Very desirable.

EACH	10	100
8 to 10 ft.	.....	\$1 25 \$10 00
6 to 8 ft.	.....	75 6 50
5 to 6 ft.	.....	50 4 00

Salix. The Willow

EACH	10	100
6 to 8 ft., heavy	.....	\$0 50 \$3 00 \$25 00
5 to 6 ft.	.....	25 2 00 15 00

Salix annularis. A weeping Willow with peculiarly curled leaves.

S. Babylonica (The Weeping Willow). The well-known variety.

S. Japonica (Japanese Weeping Willow). Somewhat similar to *S. Babylonica*, but growth later in putting out in the spring, which prevents its being injured by late frosts.

Sophora Japonica. Japanese Pagoda Tree

A medium-sized tree, with spreading branches, forming a shapely and compact head. Leaves dark glossy green; creamy white flowers borne in great profusion in mid-summer. A very handsome tree. Ultimate height, 40 feet.

	EACH	10	100
5 to 6 ft., very heavy.....	\$1 00	\$8 00	
4 to 5 ft., heavy	75	6 00	
3 to 4 ft.....	50	4 00	\$30 00
2 to 3 ft.....	35	2 50	20 00

[Sternaria platanifolia**Varnish Tree; Japan Parasol**

A very desirable shade tree of rapid growth. Large panicles of yellowish white flowers in June. Leaves large; bark very smooth and green. Fine tree for bees. Height 40 to 50 feet.

	EACH	10	100
8 to 10 ft., very heavy.....	\$1 50		
6 to 8 ft., heavy	1 00	\$8 00	
4 to 6 ft.....	75	6 00	
3 to 4 ft.....	50	4 00	\$30 00

Tilia Americana**American Linden, or Lime**

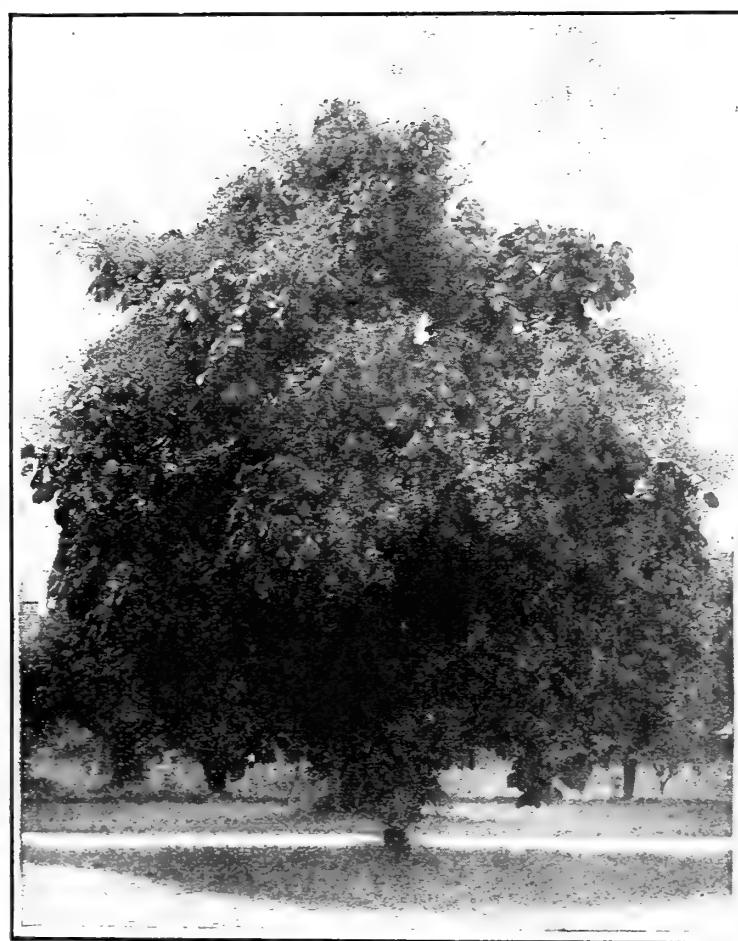
A fine large-sized tree of rapid growth, with clusters of small, fragrant yellow flowers in spring. Succeeds best in rich soil.

	EACH	10	100
10 to 12 ft., very heavy, 1 1/2 to 2 in. cal.....	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
8 to 10 ft., 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. cal.	1 00	8 00	\$70 00
6 to 8 ft., 1 to 1 1/4 in. cal,	50	4 00	35 00

Ulmus Americana. American White Elm

A native tree of rapid and stately growth. Branches long and graceful. Extensively planted for avenues and streets. We have an exceptionally fine stock of symmetrical and stocky trees

	EACH	10	100
12 to 14 ft., very heavy, 2 in. cal.....	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
10 to 12 ft., heavy, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. cal... .	1 00	8 00	75 00
8 to 10 ft., well branched, 1 to 1 1/4 in. cal. .	75	6 00	50 00
6 to 8 ft., well branched, 1 in. cal,	50	4 00	35 00



STERCULIA PLATANIFOLIA

Virgilia lutea (Cladrastis). Yellow Wood

A medium-sized tree, with spreading, somewhat pendulous branches, with a symmetrical round head. Leaves bright green, turning golden early in autumn. In early spring, white flowers are produced in loose, drooping panicles. A desirable lawn tree. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS

Of many of the following named plants we can supply large specimens. Prices, sizes and descriptions will be given upon application. Our stock was never larger or better.

Most of the plants are grown in pots, thereby increasing safety in transplanting, and with less danger of loss from removal. Those marked "O. G." are taken from open ground, but lifted with balls of earth about the roots, and same wrapped in moss and excelsior, or burlaps.

In this section we are particularly fortunate in the wealth of Broad-leaved Evergreen Trees and Shrubs. We can grow here many very desirable varieties which are not hardy in the far North, and we can also successfully bring to perfection a very large proportion of the hardy northern varieties. A judicious selection and planting of evergreen trees and shrubs enhances wonderfully the winter aspect of our grounds. Certain varieties must be given the proper exposure for them to attain satisfactory results. If evergreens are kept mulched with well-rotted leaves, this prevents the rapid evaporation of moisture from the soil, and also protects the roots from sudden changes of temperature.

It is advisable to partially defoliate nearly all Broad-leaved Evergreens lifted from open ground. This will lessen the loss from transplanting, as many trees die if transplanted with all of the leaves left on. This is especially so as to Magnolias, Photinias, Crataegus and Ligustrums.

We will supply 10 plants, our selection of varieties, standard sizes, for..... \$4 00
100 plants, our selection of 25 varieties, standard sizes..... 25 00

Abelia grandiflora (rupestris)

One of the most satisfactory broad-leaved dwarf shrubs. Graceful, drooping stems and branches are covered with dark glossy leaves, in the winter assuming a metallic sheen. Produces an immense quantity of tubular-shaped white flowers, about an inch long, which are borne in clusters from last of May until frost.

	EACH	10	100
18 to 24 in., strong, from 4-in. pots.....	\$0 75	\$6 00	
15 to 18 in., strong, from 4-in. pots.....	50	4 00	\$30 00
12 to 15 in., strong, from 3-in. pots.....	35	3 00	25 00
10 to 12 in., strong, from 3-in. pots.....	25	2 00	20 00

Andromeda floribunda (Pieris floribunda)**Mountain Fetter Bush**

A fine evergreen shrub, attaining a height of 2 to 4 feet. A native of the Alleghany mountains. Leaves dark green; showy white flowers produced in panicles in early spring. A most desirable evergreen. Very scarce. Strong, 12- to 18-in. clumps, \$2 each.

Arbutus unedo. Strawberry Tree

A very rare and desirable broad-leaved evergreen. Attains a height of 15 feet. Foliage dark glossy green. Flowers white, bell-shaped, produced in early spring in great profusion, followed by pretty scarlet fruit which is retained until late winter.

Extra-strong plants, from 4-in. pots, 18 to 24 in.... \$0 75
Strong plants from 4-in. pots, 12 to 18 in..... 50 \$4 00

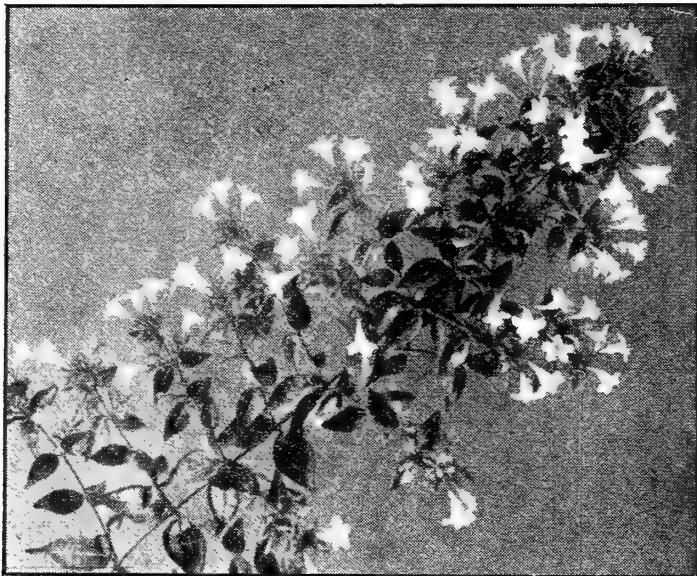
Ardisia

Ardisia crenulata alba. A dwarf-growing shrub, with dark, shining leaves. Produces a profusion of waxy white berries, which remain upon the plant for a year. Succeeds best in a shady situation. Hardy southward.

EACH 10
15 to 18 in., from 5-in. pots, with berries..... \$0 75
10 to 15 in., from 4-in. pots, with berries..... 50 \$4 00

A. crenulata rubra. Same as the above, but more attractive, as the plant is covered with a profusion of showy red berries.

EACH 10
10 to 15 in., from 4-in. pots, with berries..... \$0 75 \$6 00
8 to 10 in., from 4-in. pots, with berries..... 50 4 00



ABELIA GRANDIFLORA (see page 25)

Aucuba. Gold Dust Tree

This genus contains both male and female plants; if the latter are planted near the male plants they produce a profusion of red berries, which make them very attractive. Succeeds best in a shady situation.

Prices, except where noted

	EACH	10	100
36 to 40 in., O. G., well branched.....	\$1 50	\$12 50	
30 to 36 in., O. G., well branched.....	1 00	8 00	
24 to 30 in., O.G.	75	6 00	\$50 00
18 to 24 in., O. G.....	50	4 00	30 00

Aucuba Himalaica. Of medium growth, with large, dark, glossy leaves. Produces a profusion of scarlet berries, which make a fine contrast with the rich green foliage.

A. Japonica aurea maculata (Gold Dust Tree). A form of the above, with leaves beautifully spotted with yellow. Largely used for jardinières and window-boxes; also for planting in masses.

A. viridis. A beautiful variety of dwarf growth. Leaves narrow, dark shiny green; produces a profusion of bright red berries, which remain upon the plant for a long time. Very desirable for growing in pots, as well as for open ground.

EACH 10 100

Grafted plants, 18 to 24 in., very bushy.....	\$1 00	\$8 00
Grafted plants, 12 to 18 in., very bushy.....	75	6 00
Grafted plants, 10 to 12 in., well branched.....	50	4 00

Azalea

Azalea amoena (Early Amoena). A very dwarf-growing variety, producing small claret-colored blooms. Excellent for a low hedge or for massing. Hardy at New York.

EACH 10 100

10 in., very bushy.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
6 to 8 in.....	25	2 00

A. Hinodegiri. A magnificent hardy Japanese variety; decided improvement upon *A. amoena*, which it somewhat resembles in habit of growth, but is a more vigorous grower and foliage is heavier. Bright carmine flowers are produced in enormous quantities. In fact, when in full bloom, the plant is almost a solid mass of color. Remains in bloom for a long period. In the winter and fall months the foliage assumes a reddish appearance. This variety is hardy North.

EACH 10 100

2 to 2 1/2 ft., extra fine specimens	\$5 00	\$40 00
12 to 18 in., strong, bushy plants	1 00	8 00

AZALEA INDICA. Indian Azalea

(HOME-GROWN)

EACH 10 100

18 to 24 in. high, very bushy plants, well set with buds.....	\$1 00	\$8 00	\$75 00
15 to 18 in. high, very bushy plants, well set with buds	75	6 00	50 00
12 to 15 in. high, bushy plants, well set with buds	50	4 00	30 00
8 to 12 in. high, branched, with buds.....	35	3 00	20 00
6 to 8 in. high, branched, with buds.....	25	2 00	17 50

We can supply a few very fine specimen plants at from \$3 to \$15 each.

We have fifty varieties in our collection. The colors include pure white, all shades of crimson, scarlet, purple, salmon, and with exquisite variegations, mottlings, stripes, blotches, etc. Single and double flowers. We grow Azaleas in very large quantities, and annually add many of the new European varieties. All our plants are grown in open

ground during summer and lifted in October, when they are in the most healthy condition. In this latitude it is best to plant Azaleas in open ground in March, but southward they can be safely planted from October until April.

These beautiful shrubs are perfectly hardy in this latitude, but succeed best in a somewhat shady situation, and in a light soil containing an abundance of leaf-mold. They are of the greatest value for all purposes, either for massing or as single specimens in open ground, or for the decoration of conservatories or rooms.

If the plants are grown in pots, they should be repotted after flowering and before the new growth begins. Keep the plants sheltered for a few days and then plunge the pots in open ground in a shady situation, or they may be planted in an open border and kept shaded.

If plants are required for winter blooming in conservatory, they should be lifted and repotted before very cold weather and kept in a cool greenhouse. By judiciously selecting the varieties, a continuous supply of flowers may be had from January until May.

Azaleas are liable to attacks of red spider and thrips, especially if plants are allowed to suffer from want of proper watering. Daily syringing of plants kept under glass will aid in eradicating these pests, and spray with sulfo-tobacco soap.

Potting soil should be composed of half peat, half leaf-mold and good loam; abundant drainage must be given.

The engraving, from photograph taken at Fruitland, well shows the superb proportions to which Indian Azaleas may be grown in this latitude. It will be noted, too, that they cover themselves with flowers in the same prodigal fashion set by the diminutive bushes with which our more northern customers are familiar.

A well-fed, -tended and -pruned Azalea need never grow scraggy and misshapen with age, but should become more beautiful every year, as its increasing spread of branches gives room for the display of myriads more of flowers. We believe that, by following the hints given above, any of our southern customers may own specimens as fine as those illustrated. Those who grow Azaleas in the house should remember that the flowers will last much longer if the plants are kept in a cool room after they have expanded.

AZALEA INDICA (Imported)

These beautiful plants are becoming more popular every year for forcing and for window, store and conservatory decoration. These plants are also adapted for open-ground planting. The Azaleas which we offer are all grafted and have bushy crowns, which are well set with flower-buds. We have about twelve or fifteen distinct varieties, double and single, white, all shades of red, pink, variegated, etc.

Plants with crowns

	EACH
Beautiful specimens, 16 to 18 in. diameter.....	\$2 00
Beautiful specimens, 12 to 14 in. diameter.....	1 00
Beautiful specimens, 10 to 12 in. diameter.....	75

Berberis Japonica (*Mabonia Japonica*)

Japanese Barberry

This splendid plant thrives best in a partly shaded situation; foliage very broad, with five pairs of leaflets; flowers yellow, in long spikes during February and March, followed by dark purple berries. A magnificent shrub.

	EACH	10	100
36 to 40 in., extra heavy (O. G.)	\$1 50	\$12 50	
30 to 36 in., very heavy (O. G.).....	1 25	10 00	
24 to 30 in., very heavy (O. G.).....	1 00	8 00	
18 to 24 in., very heavy.....	75	5 00	45 00
12 to 18 in., very heavy.....	50	4 00	30 00



AZALEA INDICA

Bay Trees, Standards and PyramidsSee *Laurus nobilis*, page 20.**Buxus sempervirens. Boxwood Tree****Untrimmed Bushes**

A large shrub of compact habit. This old plant is again in great favor, and is being extensively planted. We offer a fine lot of very compact, bushy plants.

	EACH	10	100
2 ft., (O. G.)	\$1 25	\$10 00	
18 in., (O. G.)	1 00	8 00	
12 in. (O. G.)	50	4 00	\$30 00

Trimmed Pyramidal Boxwood Trees

These are becoming very popular for decorative purposes, as they can be used in exposed places where the temperature is too low for palms. We offer a fine lot of plants trimmed in pyramidal shape, as shown in the accompanying photograph.

	EACH	
4 ft.	\$5 00	
3 1/2 ft.	4 00	
3 ft.	3 00	
2 ft.	1 50	

Camellia Japonica**IMPORTED PLANTS**

These are bushy and shapely plants, but without flower-buds. The colors range in all shades of red from a very pale pink to darkest crimson, and with flowers combining exquisite variegations, pencilings, mottlings, etc. Whilst we import a large quantity of Camellias from the largest and most reliable European growers, we cannot always guarantee that every plant of the colored section will come true to label in every instance, and we have to purchase and sell under those conditions.

White Varieties**Double White (*Alba plena* and *Mathotiana***

	alba).	EACH	10
28 to 30 in., heavy, well branched		\$3 00	
20 to 24 in., well branched		2 00	
18 to 20 in., well branched		1 50	
15 in., well branched		1 25	\$10 00

Colored Varieties

36 to 44 in., very heavy, well branched, specimen plants	\$8 to 12 00
28 to 30 in., well branched	2 50
20 to 24 in., well branched	1 50 12 50
18 to 20 in., well branched	1 25 10 00
15 in., well branched	1 00 8 00

HOME-GROWN PLANTS

We offer a beautiful stock of Camellias of our own growing. We grow many thousands of Camellias, but for years past the demand has been so large that we have to import largely in order to fill our orders. All the plants which we offer are propagated from specimen plants, which are all grown in open ground, and are from 4 to 15 feet high. These consist of nearly one hundred varieties. Therefore, we have excellent opportunities for testing their relative merits. In the Home-grown section we offer no *C. alba plena*.



BERBERIS JAPONICA (see page 26)



PYRAMIDAL BOXWOOD

For Open Ground.—A partially shaded situation, especially where protected from the cold winds of winter, is most desirable. Any good garden soil is suitable, but if mixed with leaf-mold, better results may be expected. The best seasons for transplanting are from early October to beginning of November, and from end of February to end of March. Mulch the plants with well-rotted manure.

For Conservatories.—Use a potting compost of peat or leaf-mold and good loam, and give ample drainage. When in growth they require an abundance of water and spraying of the foliage. When dormant, water sparingly and keep in cool temperature. Fire heat is not needed except during excessively cold weather, which would injure distending buds. Dropping of buds is caused by plants becoming too dry or by over-watering, or being kept under high temperature under glass.

	EACH	10	100
18 to 24 in., slightly branched	\$1 00	\$8 00	
15 to 18 in., slightly branched	75	6 00	50 00
12 to 15 in.	50	4 00	35 00

Chamaerops Fortunei. Chusan Fan Palmetto

The hardiest of all exotic palms. Stands a cold of several degrees below freezing. Grows to a height of 12 or 15 feet. Is very graceful and ornamental.

	EACH	10	
12 to 15 in., strong plants	\$0 75	\$5 00	
10 to 12 in., strong plants	50	4 00	

Cotoneaster

	EACH	10	100
Extra-heavy plants, 3 yrs. old	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
18 to 24 in., bushy	25	2 25	20 00

Cotoneaster Buxifolia (Box-leaved Cotoneaster). A low-growing evergreen, with small, dark green leaves; white flowers produced in spring, followed by red berries, which are retained during winter.

C. Simonii (*Nepalense*). Attains a height of about 4 feet; dark green leaves; flowers white, slightly pinkish, followed by bright red fruit. One of the best.

Cleyera Japonica

A shrub of medium height; foliage very glossy; flowers creamy white, produced in great profusion during June, delightfully fragrant. The flowers are followed by red berries, which are retained all winter. A most desirable evergreen. 12 to 15 in., from 4-in. pots, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Crataegus Lalandi (*Pyracantha coccinea*)**Evergreen Thorn; Laland's Pyracantha**

A sub-variety of the evergreen variety of the Burning Bush. A desirable and beautiful shrub. In early April it produces a great profusion of white flowers, which are followed by bright orange berries, which are retained during winter.

	EACH	10	100
3 to 4 ft., extra-strong plants	\$0 75	\$6 00	
2 to 3 ft., well branched	50	4 00	
18 to 24 in., strong plants	35	3 00	\$25 00



ENGLISH LAUREL

Elaeagnus. Japan Oleaster

We cannot too highly recommend these beautiful shrubs, which are perfectly hardy, do not require very rich soil, and are not affected by either extreme heat or cold. The variegated foliage varieties are exceedingly showy.

Prices, except where noted

EACH 10
12 to 15 in., grafted \$0 50 \$4 00

Elaeagnus aurea. Leaves with broad, yellow blotches.

E. macrophylla. Leaves very large, undulated, clear green on upper side, silvery white beneath. A showy and conspicuous shrub.

E. pungens variegata. Leaves margined white.

E. Simonii (Simon's Oleaster). Foliage elongated, silvery on under side; of compact growth; has edible fruit. A most desirable plant for the lawn.
EACH 10
24 to 30 in., bushy (O. G.) \$1 00 \$8 00
18 to 24 in., bushy (O. G.) 75 6 00
15 to 18 in., well branched (O. G.) 50 4 00
12 to 15 in., from pots 25 2 00

Escallonia montevidensis (*floribunda*)

A profuse-blooming shrub, attaining a height of 10 to 15 feet. Leaves bright, shiny green; white flowers in umbels, produced during summer. Very scarce and desirable. Strong plants, from 3-in. pots, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Euonymus aurea variegata**Golden Euonymus**

A beautiful variety of this popular plant, with leaves variegated green and gold. A very striking plant. 12 to 15 in., very heavy, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Gardenia. Cape Jasmine

	EACH	10	100
Plants 4 ft. high, by 4 ft. spread, in 13-in. tubs, fine plants	\$4 00		
24 to 30 in., heavy, well branched (O. G.)	1 50		
18 to 24 in., pot-grown	50	\$4 00	\$35 00
12 to 15 in., pot-grown	25	2 00	17 50

Gardenia florida. Flowers very large, white and very fragrant; foliage glossy.

G. Fortunei. Flowers larger than those of *G. florida*.

G. radicans. A very dwarf trailing Cape Jasmine; foliage very small; flowers white, very fragrant. Most desirable where a low effect is desired. 6 to 8 in. plants, branched, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

G. Veitchii, or Jasminoides. Flowers and foliage smaller than those of *G. florida*; flowers white, very fragrant; best variety for forcing. Hardy at Charleston and southward only.
EACH 10 100
12 to 15 in., well branched \$0 50 | \$3 50 | \$25 00 |

8 to 12 in., branched, from pots..... 25 2 00 17 50

Ilex. Holly

Ilex aquifolium (English, or European Holly). Leaves of intense deep shiny green, with undulating, spine-tipped margins. Berries bright scarlet, which, combined with the glossy green leaves, make this a conspicuous plant for winter effect. Strong plants, 10 to 15 in., from pots, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

I. crenata (Japanese Holly). A much-branched evergreen shrub, with oval crenate leaves. Makes a splendid specimen, and is also very desirable for hedge planting. Berries black. 12 to 18 inches, bushy, from open ground, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

I. opaca (American Holly). In transplanting the native Holly, select small plants only, and remove all the leaves; otherwise it is difficult to make the plant survive.

EACH 10
18 to 24 in., well branched \$1 00 | \$8 00 |

12 to 15 in., from pots 50 | 4 00 |

Illicium anisatum (*religiosum*)**East India Anise Tree**

A handsome evergreen, with broad leaves, which, when bruised, emit an anise fragrance. Very desirable.

EACH 10
3 to 4 ft., well branched \$1 00 | \$8 00 |

18 to 24 in., well branched 50 | 4 00 |

Kalmia latifolia. Calico Bush

A beautiful native, broad-leaved evergreen shrub, often attaining the size of a small tree. Its thick, waxy leaves are retained the year round, giving a striking effect. The pink and white geometrically-shaped buds appear and expand into beautiful white and flesh-colored flower cups. Of greatest value for massing, making a handsome effect in the landscape.

EACH 10 100
Extra-strong clumps, (O. G.), 18 to 24 in.. \$2 00
Extra-strong clumps (O. G.), 12 to 18 in.. 1 25 \$10 00
18 to 24 in., bushy (O. G.) 1 00 8 00
12 to 18 in., bushy (O. G.) 50 4 00 \$30 00

Laurocerasus. English, or Cherry Laurel

These are valuable shrubs. Their principal merits are great vigor, beautiful, broad, shiny foliage; of easy cultivation and thrive in any ordinary good soil. For massing, or as single specimens, few plants possess more advantages.

Prices, except where noted

	EACH	10	100
4 to 5 ft., extra-heavy specimens (O. G.)	\$2 50		
3 to 4 ft., heavy, well branched (O. G.)	1 50	\$12 50	
30 to 36 in., heavy, well branched, (O. G.)	1 25	10 00	
24 to 30 in., well branched (O. G.)	1 00	8 00	\$70 00
20 to 24 in., well branched (O. G.)	75	6 00	50 00
18 to 20 in., well branched (O. G.)	50	4 00	35 00

Laurocerasus Bertini. Foliage very broad; dark green.

L. Caucasica. Foliage broad, light green. A fine sort.

L. Colchica. Dark foliage, which is gray-green beneath.

L. Lusitanica (Portugal Laurel). A very distinct variety, with numerous glossy green leaves, of compact growth. White flowers, produced in spring. Not quite so hardy as the other varieties of this species. 12 to 18 in., from 4-in. pots, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

L. rotundifolia. Leaves short, broad, light green.

L. rotundifolia viridis. Foliage short, oblong, dark green.

L., Triumph de Bordeaux. Leaves large, intense green; very fine.

L. Versaiensis. Broad foliage. Quite distinct.



KALMIA LATIFOLIA (see page 28)

Laurus. Laurel

Laurus nobilis (Spice, or Apollo's Laurel). A beautiful evergreen, with long, narrow, glossy green leaves, which are very aromatic, and are used in cooking.

EACH	10	100
18 to 24 in., from 4-in. pots	\$0 75	
12 to 18 in., from 4-in. pots	50	\$4 00

L. regalis. A variety of Spice, or Apollo's Laurel. Leaves beautifully crimped. A distinct variety. 12 to 15 in., from 4-in. pots, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Laurus nobilis. Bay Tree

Where a formal effect is desired, there is nothing more pleasing or satisfactory than these beautiful trees. We offer a superb lot of standard and pyramidal Bay Trees, in tubs; of our own importation:

Pyramidal Bay Trees

	EACH	10	100
7 ft. high, 32 to 34 in. diameter at base	\$25 00		
5 1/2 to 6 ft. high, 28 to 30 in. diameter at base	17 50		
5 ft. high, 24 in. diameter at base	10 00		
4 ft. high, 15 in. diameter at base	8 00		

Standard Bay Trees

EACH	10	100
42 to 48 in. stems, 40 to 42 in. diameter of head	\$25 00	
42 to 48 in. stems, 34 to 36 in. diameter of head	17 50	
42 to 48 in. stems, 26 to 28 in. diameter of head	12 50	

Ligustrum. Privet

Ligustrum Amurense (Amoor River Privet). True. From Amoor River. Very rapid and compact grower; foliage small. No finer hedge plant is grown. (See under head of Hedge Plants, page 34.) Plants are also desirable for single specimens, or for windbreaks; for latter, plant 8 to 10 feet apart. Strong, bushy plants, 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

L. Amurense (Amoor River Privet), Specimens. We offer some very fine plants, 5 to 7 feet high, 24 to 30 inches in diameter, very bushy and compact, several times trimmed; for immediate effect. Either for a large hedge or individual specimens, these plants are very desirable. \$2 each.

L. Amurense (Amoor River Privet), Pyramids. Trimmed in pyramidal shape.

Height	Diam. at base	EACH
5 to 6 ft.	24 to 28 in.	from open ground.. \$6 00
4 ft.	20 to 24 in.	from open ground . 5 00

Ligustrum excelsum superbum. A tall-growing form of Japanese Privet. Leaves beautifully variegated; stands sun to perfection; an excellent plant. Most effective for massing, as can be seen from the accompanying photograph.

EACH	10	100
3 to 4 ft., grafted, very bushy	\$1 00	\$8 00
2 to 3 ft., grafted, bushy.....	75	6 00
18 to 24 in., grafted, well branched.....	50	4 00

L. Japonicum (Japanese Privet). A beautiful, broad-leaved variety. Foliage dark green, with panicles of white flowers, followed by purple berries. Can be grown into a small tree and trimmed in pyramidal, standard or other forms.

EACH	10	100
5 to 6 ft., extra heavy (O. G.)	\$2 00	
4 to 5 ft., extra heavy (O. G.)	1 50	\$12 50
3 to 4 ft., heavy (O. G.)	1 00	8 00

2 to 3 ft., well branched (O. G.) 50 4 00 30 00

L. Japonicum, Standards. These trees have trained heads, similar to the Standard Bay Trees. Where a cheap substitute for the Bay is desired for either tubs or the open ground, the above-mentioned Standard Privet is most desirable, as the plant is perfectly hardy in the South. These plants are from open ground, but have been several times transplanted, and will be lifted and shipped with a ball of earth about the roots.

EACH	10	100
Plants with 3- to 4-ft. stems, 20- to 24-in. heads	\$2 50	
Plants with 3- to 4-ft. stems, 15- to 18-in. heads	1 50	

Plants with 2-ft. stems, 20 to 24-in.- heads 2 00

L. lucidum. Another form of Japanese Privet. Leaves large, thick, ovate-lanceolate, of a very dark shiny green. Plant of rather open growth. Attains a height of 20 feet. A very handsome plant. Quite hardy.

EACH	10	100
3 to 4 ft., very bushy.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
2 to 3 ft., very bushy.....	1 00	8 00

18 to 24 in., well branched 50 4 00 30 00

L. macrophyllum. An exceedingly rare and beautiful form of the Japanese Privet. Leaves of immense size, and of intense dark green color. A most distinct and attractive variety.

EACH	10	100
18 to 24 in., strong grafted plants	\$1 00	\$8 00
15 to 18 in., strong grafted plants	75	6 00

12 to 15 in., strong grafted plants 50 4 00

L. marginatum aureum (Golden Margined Privet). A vigorous-growing variety, with large leaves beautifully margined with yellow. Stands the sun well. A desirable variety.

EACH	10	100
3 to 4 ft., grafted, very bushy (O. G.)	\$1 00	\$8 00
2 to 3 ft., grafted, heavy (O. G.)	75	6 00

18 to 24 in., grafted, well branched (O. G.) 50 4 00 35 00

L. Nepalense (Nepaul Privet). Resembles the Japanese Privet, but of dwarf and compact growth, and leaves somewhat smaller. A desirable variety in every respect.

EACH	10	100
4 to 4 1/2 ft., very bushy.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
3 to 4 ft., very bushy.....	1 25	10 00
30 to 36 in., very bushy.....	1 00	8 00
24 to 30 in., bushy	75	6 00
18 to 24 in., bushy	50	3 50

L. ovalifolium (California Privet). Growth erect; leaves larger than *L. Amurense*, but not equal to the latter as a hedge plant. It is grown North and West in large quantities.

EACH	10	100	1,000
3 to 4 ft., from open ground, well branched, 2 yrs.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
24 to 30 in., for hedges, from open ground.....			4 00



CLUMP OF LIGUSTRUM EXCELSUM SUPERBUM

Magnolia

Magnolia fuscata (Banana Shrub). A most desirable evergreen shrub; hardy South, but for conservatories North.	EACH	10	100
The brownish yellow flowers, which appear in early spring, emit a delightful banana fragrance.			
15 to 18 in., pot-grown	\$0	75	\$6 00
12 to 15 in., pot-grown	50	4 50	\$40 00
10 to 12 in., pot-grown	40	3 50	30 00
8 to 10 in., pot-grown	35	3 00	25 00

M. grandiflora (Southern Magnolia). This is the grandest of all our native broad-leaved evergreen trees. It is a native of the middle sections of the southern states, and succeeds best in a rich soil. Nothing more conspicuous can be seen amongst evergreens, when its large white flowers are fully expanded. Their period of blooming begins the middle of April and lasts until the middle of July. Hardy at Philadelphia.	EACH	10	100
30 to 36 in., from pots	\$0	75	\$6 00
18 to 24 in., from pots	50	4 00	\$30 00
12 to 15 in., from pots	40	3 00	25 00
6 ft., from open ground, very heavy	1	50	12 50
5 ft., from open ground, very heavy	1	00	8 00
4 ft., from open ground	75	6 00	50 00
3 ft., from open ground	50	4 00	30 00
2 ft., from open ground	35	3 00	25 00

Note.—To lessen liability of loss from transplanting, leaves will be cut off from open-ground-grown plants, unless we are instructed to the contrary. Our Magnolias have been twice transplanted, and therefore have finely branched roots.

M. grandiflora gloria (Large-flowered Magnolia). A variety of Grandiflora, with flowers of immense size, often 12 to 15 inches in diameter; foliage large, bronze underneath; a magnificent tree; very scarce.	EACH	10	100
3 yrs., grafted, pot-grown, heavy	\$1	50	
2 yrs., grafted, pot-grown	1	00	\$8 00



LIGUSTRUM JAPONICUM, STANDARD (see page 29)

Myrtus communis. True Myrtle

A desirable shrub, with strongly scented small green leaves. Flowers pure white, very fragrant. Hardy in the South only. Strong plants, from 4-in. pots, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Mahonia aquifolia

Berberis; Holly-leaved Ashberry

A beautiful, hardy, low-growing, evergreen shrub, with prickly leaves; produces a profusion of yellow flowers in March. In winter the foliage assumes a bronze or copper color.

EACH	10	100
18 to 24 in., very heavy	\$0	50
12 to 18 in.....	25	2 00

\$4 00
\$15 00

Nerium. Oleander

Neriums are all hardy in this latitude. They have also been successfully grown along the coast in southern New Jersey, but should be well protected during winter.

EACH	10	100
20 to 30 in., strong plants, from 5-in.		
pots	\$0	75
\$6 00	\$50 00	

15 to 20 in., from 4-in. pots

10 to 15 in., from 3-in. pots

25 2 00 17 50

Mme. Peyre. Pale flesh, double corolla.

Professor Parlatorre. Pink, double corolla.

Single White. Heavy grower and almost continuous bloomer.

Olea fragrans. Tea, or Sweet Olive

One of the most desirable flowering shrubs of southern gardens. The white flowers, although small, are produced in clusters and emit the most pleasing fragrance. It is well said that "each individual bloom has more sweetness than the most fragrant lily." As a conservatory shrub for northern florists it will be found invaluable and of ready sale. The blooming period begins in the fall and lasts for several months. It is of easy culture and especially desirable as a window plant.

EACH	10	100
12 to 15 in., well branched, pot-grown	\$0	50
\$4 00		
10 to 12 in., pot-grown	35	3 00
\$25 00		
8 to 10 in., pot-grown	25	2 50
20 00		

Osmanthus aquifolium (*Olea ilicifolia*)

Holly-leaved Tea Olive

A very beautiful evergreen shrub, with dark green, spiny-toothed leaves, resembling the Holly. In the fall, and sometimes in the spring, it produces deliciously fragrant white flowers in great profusion. Tree attains a height of 25 to 30 feet. One of our most desirable broad-leaved evergreens. Hardy at New York.

EACH	10	100
15 to 18 in., very bushy, pot-grown	\$0	75
\$6 00		
12 to 15 in., pot-grown	50	4 00
\$35 00		
10 to 12 in., pot-grown	35	2 50
20 00		

Othera Japonica

(Introduced by us from Japan)

An evergreen shrub or small tree attaining a height of 15 to 20 feet. Resembles the ilex. Leaves 2 to 3 inches long. A very desirable broad-leaved evergreen. Does best in a partially shaded situation. Perfectly hardy at Augusta.

EACH	10	100
12 to 15 in., strong plants, pot-grown	\$0	75
10 to 12 in., strong plants, pot-grown	35	3 00

50

Phillyrea

Phillyrea angustifolia (Narrow-leaved Phillyrea). A graceful evergreen shrub, with spreading branches and narrow dull green leaves. In early summer it produces numerous small white fragrant flowers, which are followed by small black berries.

EACH	10	100
Strong, 3- to 4-ft. bushy plants	\$1	00
\$8 00		

2 to 3 ft., heavy, well branched plants

75

P. latifolia. A fine evergreen tree, attaining a height of 30 feet, of spreading habit. Branches rigid; leaves small and dark green. Produces quantities of small black berries, which are retained for a long time. A very desirable plant.

15 to 18 in., strong plants, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Photinia serrulata. Evergreen Photinia

A large evergreen shrub or small tree, the foliage of which becomes very conspicuous in fall, when it assumes a red color. Flowers white, in large corymbs, produced in early spring. Strong plants from open ground. (Plants will be defoliated before forwarding.)

EACH	10	100
3 to 4 ft., very heavy	\$1	00
\$8 00		
30 to 36 in., heavy	75	6 00
\$50 00		
20 to 30 in., heavy	50	4 00
35 00		



RHODODENDRONS

Pittosporum

Pittosporum Tobira (Japanese Pittosporum). A fine shrub, with dark green leaves clustered at the end of the branches. Plant is of compact growth; flowers yellowish white, very fragrant, are produced middle of April, and last a long time. A splendid shrub for specimens or massing, and can also be trimmed in fanciful shapes.

EACH	10	100
24 to 30 in., heavy, well-branched	\$1 00	\$8 00
18 to 24 in., heavy, well branched	75	6 00
15 to 18 in., branched	50	4 00
		\$35 00

P. Tobira variegata (Variegated Pittosporum). Similar to *P. Tobira*, but with leaves beautifully margined white. Of more dwarf habit.

EACH	10	100
18 to 24 in., well branched, from open ground	\$1 00	
15 to 18 in., well branched, from open ground	75	\$6 00
10 to 12 in., branched, from pots and open ground	50	4 00

Quercus. The Oaks

Quercus acuta (Japanese Evergreen Oak). A very beautiful evergreen Oak from Japan. Tree of medium growth, bark very smooth, green; leaves oblong, of a light shiny green; very compact growth. A most valuable acquisition to our list of evergreen trees for the South. For the first time we offer a good stock of this rare and desirable Oak. 12 to 15 in., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Q. sempervirens (Live Oak). The native Live Oak of the South. We offer a fine lot of transplanted trees. This tree is very difficult to transplant, therefore it should be defoliated and the side branches severely cut back.

	EACH	10	100
5 to 6 ft., well branched	\$1 00	\$8 00	
4 to 5 ft., well branched	75	6 00	
3 to 4 ft., well branched	50	4 00	\$30 00
2 to 3 ft., branched	25	2 50	20 00

Q. Suber (True Cork Oak). Grown from the best Spanish seed. Tree attains a height of 50 feet. A very ornamental variety. Thrives well here. The bark furnishes the cork of commerce. Difficult to transplant from open ground. We offer only pot-grown plants. 18 to 24 in., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100.

Ruscus aculeatus

Butcher's Broom

A unique dwarf evergreen shrub, with acute or spiny bract-like leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Produces numerous red berries, which are retained during winter. Strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Rhododendrons

Rose Bay, or Mountain Laurel

Rhododendron Catawbiense (Catawba Rhododendron). This is our native variety from the Alleghany mountains, and those who have visited these mountains can appreciate this grand plant. Flowers lilac-purple.

EACH	10	100
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., bushy	\$1 50	\$10 00
1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., bushy	1 00	8 00

R. Catawbiense, Hardy Hybrids. These magnificent plants cannot be too highly recommended for such sections where they will give good results. They are indispensable in the landscape. To secure the most pleasing effect they should be planted in large groups. The varieties vary in color from pure white to deep purple and all shades of rose, pink and crimson. The plants should be set in a rich, shady situation, and the soil should contain well-decayed leaf-mold and well-rotted manure. Keep the plants well mulched with rotted leaves. Not being deeply rooted, they are apt to be injured by drought. There is no plant which will give more satisfaction, or more pleasing effect, than the Rhododendron.

EACH	10	100
18 to 24 in., well-branched plants set with buds	\$2 00	\$15 00
15 to 18 in., well-branched plants set with buds	1 50	10 00

R. maximum (Great Laurel). Another native species of the Alleghany mountains. Produces large trusses of pure white flowers. Blooms later than *R. Catawbiense*.

EACH	10	100
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., bushy	\$1 50	\$10 00
1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., bushy	1 00	8 00

R. ponticum (Asiatic species). These beautiful shrubs are perfectly hardy, but require a shady situation and a soil rich in leaf-mold. Blooms last of April. Never plant these in situations where exposed all day to direct sunshine. We offer a fine lot of unnamed seedlings, several shades of pink and purple.

EACH	10	100
Very bushy, well set with buds, 18 to 24 in.	\$1 00	\$7 50
Branched, well set with buds, 12 to 15 in.	75	6 00

R. punctatum. A distinct species from the Alleghany mountains. Of compact growth. In May the plant is literally covered with masses of rose-colored flowers, which are smaller than the *R. Catawbiense*. Fine for rocky slopes or hillsides. A very hardy and desirable variety. 12 to 18 in., clumps, \$2 each.

Thea Bohea. Chinese Tea Plant

The true Assam Tea Plant, the leaves of which are used for making the tea of commerce. This beautiful shrub produces during the winter large white flowers with woolly anthers, which have the resemblance of single camellias. A very desirable, low-growing, broad-leaved evergreen. Plants from 3-in. pots, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$17.50 per 100.

Viburnum

Viburnum odoratissimum. A variety with broad, glossy green leaves; of compact growth, with pure white, fragrant flowers. Makes a beautiful plant. EACH 10 100
 18 to 24 in., pot-grown \$0 50 \$4 00 \$30 00
 12 to 15 in., pot-grown 25 2 25 20 00

V. suspensum. Of very compact and rapid growth. Flowers creamy white, resembling the Trailing Arbutus; blooms in February and March. A most excellent plant.

EACH 10 100
 12 to 15 in., pot-grown \$0 50 \$4 00 \$30 00
 8 to 12 in., pot-grown 25 2 50 20 00

V. Tinus (*Laurustinus*). One of the handsomest and most satisfactory broad-leaved flowering shrubs; of rapid growth; attains a height of 10 feet. The flowers are creamy white, produced in the greatest profusion in early February, and last for a long time; very fragrant. The buds before opening are of a bright red color. They begin to show in November, and gradually grow until February, making the plant most conspicuous. Sometimes used for hedges.

EACH 10 100
 15 to 20 in., pot-grown \$0 50 \$4 00 \$30 00
 12 to 15 in., pot-grown 25 2 50 20 00

Yucca

Yucca aloifolia (Spanish Bayonet, or Dagger). The well-known native variety. Leaves very stiff, dagger-shaped; flowers creamy white. Very effective in large clumps.

EACH 10 100
 Strong 4-yr. transplanted plants \$0 40 \$3 00 \$20 00
 Strong 3-yr. transplanted plants 25 2 00 15 00

Y. filamentosa (Adam's Needle, or Bear Grass). A conspicuous plant with stiff evergreen foliage. The large clusters of creamy white flowers produced in summer make a fine effect. Fine for massing.

EACH 10 100
 Strong 4-yr. plants \$0 40 \$3 00 \$20 00
 Strong 3-yr. plants 25 2 00 15 00

Y. treculeana. A very rare and beautiful species from northern Mexico and southwest Texas. Extremely difficult to obtain. Leaves thick and very rigid, of unusual length, blue-green; flowers of ivory whiteness, produced in great profusion upon a compact stock in early April. This Yucca makes a most conspicuous show. It attains a height of 10 to 15 feet.

EACH 10 100
 Extra-strong 5-yr. plants \$1 00 \$8 00 \$70 00
 Strong 4-yr. plants 50 4 00 30 00
 Strong 3-yr. plants 35 3 00 22 50

CLIMBERS

10 strong plants, in 10 varieties, our selection, for \$2; \$15 per 100

Akebia quinata. Five-leaved Akebia

An ornamental Japanese climber, with beautiful foliage. Peculiarly shaped purple flowers, produced in March. Very desirable. 2- and 3-yr. strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Ampelopsis. Ivy

EACH 10 100
 Strong, field-grown plants \$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00
 Strong plants, from 3-in. pots 15 1 25 10 00

Ampelopsis quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). A vigorous native climbing variety; leaves divided into five bright green toothed leaflets, in autumn changing to gorgeous shades of red and scarlet.

A. Veitchii (*A. Japonica*, or *tricuspidata*); (Japan, or Boston Ivy). A beautiful deciduous climber of very rapid growth; eminently suitable for covering brick walls, stumps, etc. One of the most beautiful and popular hardy climbers.

Antigonon leptopus. Mexican Rose

A beautiful climbing plant, with tuberous roots. Free bloomer during late summer. Flowers produced in large racemes of a most beautiful rosy pink color. Leaves heart-shaped. A most desirable vine for the South. Tops die down in winter. Very strong 2-year plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Bignonia. Trumpet Vine

Prices, except where noted EACH 10 100
 3 yrs., grafted, extra heavy (O. G.) \$0 40 \$3 00 \$25 00
 2 yrs., heavy, grafted (O. G.) 25 2 00 17 50

Bignonia capreolata (*Bignonia crucigera*); (Cross Vine). A very handsome, vigorous-growing native climber. In early April produces in great profusion trumpet-shaped flowers about 2 inches long, reddish purple on the outside with yellow throat. Fine for covering walls, arbors, or trunks of trees. Evergreen.

EACH 10 100
 Strong clumps from open ground \$0 35 \$3 00
 Strong plants from 3-in. pots 25 2 00 \$15 00

B. grandiflora (Tecoma; Japan Trumpet Vine). A medium-growing climber, with large, deep orange flowers. When in full flower very conspicuous; blooms nearly all summer. Beautiful plant when grown in clumps.

B. hybrida. Dark blood-red flowers, fine bloomer; flowers not so large as Grandiflora. Hardy at Boston, Mass.

B. speciosa. Flowers pink, striped purple; blooms profusely in spring. Not hardy north of Savannah.

EACH 10
 From 4-in. pots \$0 50 \$4 00
 From 3-in. pots 25

B. venusta. Flowers rich orange, produced in great abundance during winter. A conservatory plant for this section, but desirable for Florida and southward. Plants from 3-in. pots, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$17.50 per 100.

Clematis**SMALL-FLOWERING VARIETY**

Clematis paniculata. Flowers white, star-shaped; produced during mid-summer and fall upon long shoots. In addition to its profusion of flowers, the latter are also very fragrant, and the foliage is handsome. A most desirable climber of shrubby habit. Perfectly hardy.

EACH 10 100
 Extra-strong field-grown plants \$0 50 \$4 00
 Strong plants 25 2 00 \$15 00

LARGE-FLOWERING HYBRID VARIETIES

EACH 10
 Extra-strong, field-grown plants \$0 60 \$5 00
 Strong plants 50 4 00

Clematis Henryi. Large creamy white; free grower and bloomer. The finest white Clematis and should find a place in every garden.

C. Jackmani. Large and intense violet-purple; free and abundant bloomer. This is the best and most popular of the large-flowering Clematis.

C. Mme Edouard Andre. Large violet-red. Strong grower and free bloomer.

Note.—Clematis do best in deep, rich soil, and as soon as the plants are set out, supports upon which to climb should be provided.

Eleagnus reflexa. Climbing Eleagnus

A most vigorous Japanese evergreen climber. A well-established plant will frequently make a growth of 15 to 20 feet in a single season. Leaves glabrous above and whitish beneath, densely overspread with yellowish and light brown scales, giving the entire surface a bronzy hue. The bark on the young growth is brown. A unique and excellent climber.

EACH 10 100
 24 to 30 in., from 4-in. pots, very strong \$0 50 \$4 00
 18 to 24 in., from 3-in. pots 25 2 00 \$17 50



CLEMATIS PANICULATA

Euonymus. Climbing Euonymus

EACH 10 100

Strong plants, 12 to 15 in., field-grown, well branched	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
Nice 6- to 8-in. plants, 3-in. pots.....	20	1 50	10 00

Euonymus radicans (Climbing Euonymus). Low-trailing evergreen shrub, of most rapid growth; used for covering walls, stumps, etc.

E. radicans variegata (Variegated Climbing Euonymus). A beautiful climber with variegated leaves. Fine for covering walls and brick work.

Ficus repens. Climbing Fig

An evergreen climber with small, bright green leaves. This is an excellent plant for covering walls, rock and rustic work in greenhouses. Makes a dense, dark green covering. In protected situations the vine is hardy in Augusta. Strong plants, 3-in. pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Gelsemium. Yellow Jasmine

Gelsemium sempervirens (Carolina Yellow Jasmine). Our native variety, with bright yellow, fragrant flowers, which are so profusely produced in early spring. Strong clumps, nursery-grown, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100. (O. G.)

G. sempervirens flore plena (Double Yellow Jasmine). A very rare sub-variety, of our native Yellow Jasmine, with double flowers, which are produced in great profusion in early spring, and more sparingly in the fall. If grown in conservatory, flowers are produced nearly all winter. Very scarce. Plants from 3-in. pots, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Hedera. Ivy

Hedera Algeriensis (Algerian Ivy). A very fine variety, with pretty green leaves of immense size. A rapid grower. A most conspicuous plant; not quite so hardy as the English Ivy.

EACH 10 100

3 to 4 ft., strong plants, from 4-in. pots....	\$0 50	\$3 50	
Strong plants, from 3-in. pots.....	25	2 00	\$15 00

H. Helix (English Ivy). Too well known to need description.

EACH 10 100

3 to 4 ft., very heavy, from 3-in. pots....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
Strong plants, from 2½- and 3-in. pots.	15	1 50	10 00

Kadsura Japonica

A very desirable evergreen Japanese climber. Leaves large, dark green; flowers inconspicuous. In autumn the fruit assumes a scarlet tinge. Strong plants from pots, 50 cts. each.

Lonicera. Honeysuckle

EACH 10 100

Extra-heavy specimens, 4 yrs.	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$30 00
Very heavy, 3 yrs., bushy	35	3 00	20 00
Strong 2-yr. plants	25	2 00	15 00

Lonicera aurea reticulata (Golden-netted Honeysuckle). A remarkable variety; leaves bright green, beautifully netted all over with golden veins; leaves and stems changing to bright crimson in the autumn. A beautiful plant.

L. Belgica (Belgian, or Monthly Fragrant Honeysuckle). Pink flowers, very sweet, profuse; an almost perpetual bloomer. Can also be trained as a bush.

L. Brownii (Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle). A strong, rapid grower, with orange-scarlet flowers. An improvement upon our native Coral Honeysuckle (*L. sempervirens*).

L. Chinensis (Chinese Honeysuckle). A showy variety, with purplish evergreen foliage, changing to greener shades at maturity. Flowers white, tinged with purple on outside.

L. Heckrottii. (Heckrott's Honeysuckle.) Flowers rose-colored on the outside, yellow in the center. A most excellent variety. Blooms continually from early spring until winter.

L. Japonica (*L. Halleana*; Japanese Honeysuckle). A very vigorous evergreen climber; flowers white, changing to yellow, are borne in great profusion in summer, and sparingly in the autumn. Naturalized in many sections of the country. Good for trellises and ground covers.

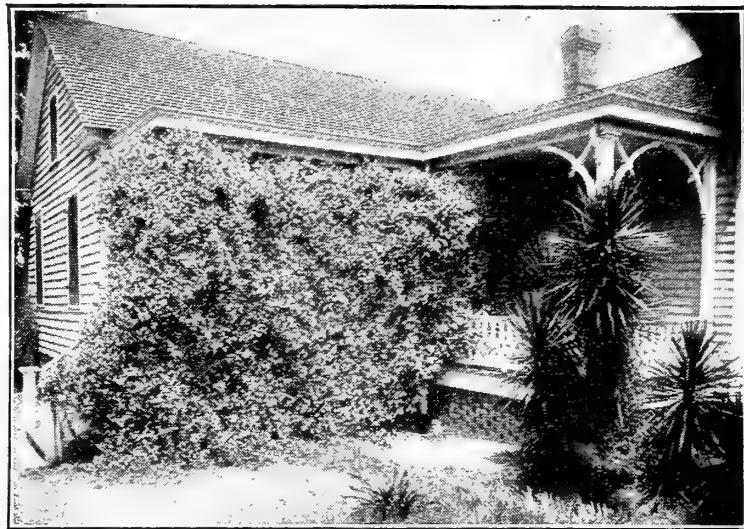
Periploca. Grecian Silk Vine

A rapid-growing deciduous climber, with glossy green, lanceolate leaves; flowers brownish purple inside and green at the margin; blooms in August. Strong, 4-yr. plants, field-grown, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Rhynchospermum. Malayan Jasmine

EACH 10 100

Strong plants, from 4-in. pots.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
Strong plants, from 3-in. pots.....	25	2 00	15 00



RHYNCHOSPERMUM

Rhynchospermum Jasminoides (Malayan Jasmine). A very beautiful, hardy, and rapid-growing evergreen climber, producing from April until July fragrant white flowers. When in full bloom this plant is most conspicuous.

R. variegatum. A beautiful variegated creeping form of the above. Very effective for covering low walls or rockwork.

Roses, Climbing

Prices, our own selection of varieties: EACH 10 100
1-yr. plants on own roots, strong, field-grown

\$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00

1-yr. plants, budded on Manetti, strong, field-grown

35 3 00 25 00

2-yr. plants, budded on Manetti, extra-strong, field-grown

50 4 00 35 00

Solanum Jasminoides grandiflora

Potato Vine

Free-blooming and rapid-growing; flowers white; evergreen. Not hardy north of Augusta. An improvement upon the old variety. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Vinca. Periwinkle

Vinca major (Larger Periwinkle). An old and favorite plant, with large blue flowers, produced in early spring; leaves larger and a more vigorous grower than *V. Minor*; excellent for vases, rockwork and bordering slopes. Strong clumps, from open ground, 25 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100.

V. Major variegata (Variegated Periwinkle, or Trailing Myrtle). Same as the above, except that the leaves are beautifully variegated with silvery white; excellent for vases, windows and window-boxes. From 3-in. pots, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$17.50 per 100.

V. Minor (Common Periwinkle; Running, or Trailing Myrtle). A well-known old-time evergreen trailing plant. Flowers blue; leaves dark green, but smaller than *V. Major*. Strong plants from open ground, 25 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Wistaria

EACH 10 100
4 yrs., extra heavy, grafted

\$1 00 \$8 00

3 yrs., heavy, grafted

50 4 00 \$35 00

2 yrs., grafted

25 2 50 20 00

Wistaria Chinensis (Chinese Purple Wistaria). The well-known purple-flowering variety

W. Chinensis alba (Chinese White Wistaria). A white-flowering variety; a beautiful, graceful climber.

W. Chinensis flore pleno (Double Purple Wistaria). A variety with very double purple flowers. Until the vine is three years old it is a shy bloomer, but afterward it becomes floriferous.

W. frutescens magnifica. Own roots. Flowers in large tassels, pale blue, with a yellow center; blooms about a month later than the Chinese varieties; also produces flowers during the summer. Extremely vigorous.

W. multijuga (Japanese Wistaria). A remarkably distinct and showy variety. Flowers light purple, in loose, drooping racemes, 1 to 3 feet long. Widely cultivated in Japan.

Wistaria, Standard or Tree Form. These are specimens which have been trained to standard or tree shape. They have stems from 3½ to 5 feet, and well-formed heads. These are usually imported from Europe and Japan, but we offer a beautiful lot of our own propagation of white, purple, double purple and Multijuga, at from \$2 to \$3 each.

ORNAMENTAL HEDGE PLANTS

Not less than 40 plants will be furnished at the prices quoted for 100, or 400 at the 1,000 rates

Berberis Thunbergii

Thunberg's Barberry

A beautiful dwarf Barberry from Japan. Has small, bright green foliage, changing to coppery red in autumn. Retains its leaves for a long time. Makes a most beautiful and conspicuous low-growing hedge. Strong, well-branched plants, 18 to 24 in. high, \$2 per 10, \$15 per 100.

Buxus suffruticosa

Dwarf Box

For edging. As with many plants, that have gone gradually out of use, this plant is again becoming in great demand. We offer a nice lot of plants. 4 to 6 in., bushy, \$8 per 100, \$60 per 1,000.

Cerasus Caroliniana

(Prunus Caroliniana)

The Mock Orange of the South

The Mock Orange of the South. This well-known hardy evergreen makes a beautiful hedge. We offer a fine stock of young plants. Large plants are difficult to transplant, unless defoliated, and it is desirable to cut back severely the young plants when transplanting. The plants should be set one foot apart, but if used for a screen they could be set 18 inches apart. 1-yr. seedlings, 10 to 12 in., \$3 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

Citrus trifoliata

Japan Hardy Orange; Trifoliolate Orange

This is the coming hedge plant for defensive as well as ornamental purposes. Far more desirable than Osage Orange. It is hardy as far north as New Jersey, and if planted in good soil, an impenetrable hedge can be had three years from planting. It is, so far, entirely free from insect depredations and fungous diseases. In early spring, when covered with myriads of white flowers, nothing is more attractive, and while not an evergreen, the vivid green wood makes it appear bright during the winter. Plants may be set one foot apart. Our hedges of this plant were the first planted in the United States, and make an impenetrable barrier for anything from a rabbit to an elephant. Hedges of this plant require two or three annual shearings, the first about the middle of May and the others while the young growth is tender. If delayed until wood is hardened, it will require more time and increased labor. An excellent hedge knife can be made by taking a 28-inch scythe blade, straightening the shank, and riveting it to a 14- or 18-inch straight wooden handle. 1-yr., 12 to 18 in., \$3 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

Cydonia Japonica (*Pyrus Japonica*)

Japan Quince, or Fire Bush

This is a very desirable hedge plant where a blooming hedge is desired. 100 1,000
Strong plants, 3 1/2 to 4 ft., well branched \$20 00 \$125 00
Strong plants, 2 to 3 ft., well branched 12 00 70 00



CITRUS TRIFOLIATA HEDGE AT FRUITLAND

Ligustrum. Privet

Ligustrum Amurense (Amoor River Privet). The true variety. This far surpasses any other evergreen privet. It does well in many sections of the North and East. For the South it is far superior to the California Privet, which loses its leaves during winter, whereas the Amoor River Privet retains its bright-colored foliage throughout the entire year. Since 1866, we have cultivated and disseminated millions of the Amoor River Privet and it is without doubt the most popular evergreen hedge plant of the day. It is of rapid growth, adapts itself to almost any soil not too arid or extremely wet. If properly treated, a hedge may be secured in two years after planting. Set the plants 12 inches apart and, after setting, cut them back to within 3 or 4 inches of the ground. In the spring, after the plants have made a growth of 8 or 10 inches, cut off half of this growth. Proceed in a like manner with each succeeding growth until the hedge has attained the desired height and width. 100 1,000
Well-branched, transplanted plants, 24 to 30 in. \$5 00 \$40 00

Note.—To save freight, we always cut back Amoor River Privet before shipping, unless instructed to the contrary. This also avoids any possibility of the plants heating, should there be any delay in transit.

L. ovalifolium (California Privet). This is a very popular variety for hedges North and West. Leaves larger and growth more erect than *L. Amurense*. 100 1,000
24 to 30 in., well branched, 2 yrs. \$4 00 \$30 00
18 to 24 in., branched 3 00 25 00

Rose Marie Pavie (Polyantha)

This makes a very ornamental hedge of low growth. Well adapted for cemetery lots, as it is in constant bloom from early spring until frost. May be planted 2 feet apart. Pale rose, changing to white; flowers 1 inch in diameter. Of all the Polyanthas, this is the most desirable for hedges, as it is hardy in the northern states. 1-yr., 12 to 15 in., heavy, \$15 per 100.

Spiraea Thunbergii. Thunberg's Spiraea

Of dwarf habit; branches slender and drooping; foliage very narrow, light green, changing to bright orange and red in fall; flowers small, white, which appear very early in March and last three weeks. A beautiful variety for a dwarf or low-growing hedge. 2 yrs., 12 to 15 in., bushy, \$15 per 100.



LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

ALL HARDY IN THIS LATITUDE

These are very effective for bedding purposes. All are exceedingly graceful and have large, plump heaps. When planted in masses or groups, their great value is brought out.

Arundo donax variegata

Variegated Giant Reed

A hardy, vigorous perennial. Leaves very long, longitudinally striped with green and creamy white. A very striking plant. Strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Eulalia

EACH	10	100
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Large clumps, from open ground, 12 in....\$1 00

Strong plants from 3-in. pots 25 \$2 00 \$12 50

Eulalia Japonica univittata. With narrow foliage and a narrow stripe running the entire leaf.

E. Japonica variegata (Striped Eulalia). A variegated hardy grass from Japan. In appearance it somewhat resembles the ribbon grass while in a young state. It forms compact clumps 6 feet in diameter. Its flower-stalks are very graceful and numerous and we highly recommend it as a very ornamental grass.

Eulalia Japonica zebrina (Zebra-striped Eulalia). Similar in habit to the above, but with its leaves blotched with gold. The stripe instead of running longitudinally, like the former, runs across the leaf.

Gynerium. Pampas Grass

Extra-heavy clumps from open ground,	EACH	10	100
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12 to 18 in.....\$2 00

Strong plants, from 3- and 4-in. pots.... 25 \$2 00 \$15 00

Gynerium argenteum (White Pampas Grass). With silvery plume-like spikes of flowers. An old favorite for grouping on the lawn.

G. elegans (White Pampas Grass). New. Plumes silvery white, upon very long stems; blooms early.

G. Roi des Roses (Pink Pampas Grass). Plumes very compact, of a delicate rose color; very free-blooming and compact-growing. New variety. A very beautiful and valuable addition to the Ornamental Grasses.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

It is a well-established fact that we grow the largest and most varied stock of Coniferous Evergreens in the Southern States, and especially such varieties as are best adapted to this climate. We also grow large quantities of many of the hardy varieties which are adapted to the East and West. In our collection of Biotas, Cupressinæ, etc., are to be found many rare and valuable sorts. Our conifers are grown in the most careful and scientific manner. Nearly all of the open-ground plants have been grown one year in pots, and then set in the open ground, and are afterwards several times transplanted. Therefore, we can offer to our patrons plants with excellent root systems. Many varieties of conifers are grown in the open ground during the summer, lifted in the early fall and potted, and before being shipped, plants have already started new roots. All plants, both from open ground and pots, are shipped with a ball of earth around the roots, same being wrapped in burlaps or moss. The best seasons for transplanting are from November to December and from February to March, but in the lower sections, where the ground does not remain frozen during the winter, planting can be successfully done any time when the ground is in proper condition. We have a superb lot of shapely specimen plants of many varieties of conifers. These are from ten to fifteen years of age and have been several times sheared and transplanted, and those desiring immediate effect will secure it by using the above-mentioned specimens. The pictures on page 39 will convey an idea of the beauty of these specimens. The prices vary from \$5 to \$50 each, according to size.

Special Collection of Conifers. We will supply 10 fine plants, distinct varieties, our selection, 12 to 24 inches, for \$4, or 100 fine plants in 25 or 30 varieties, our selection, for \$25.

Abies. Fir

Abies Frazeri (Frazer's Balsam Fir; "She" Balsam of the Southern Alleghany Mountains). Of erect pyramidal growth; foliage dark, shining green. Thrives best in the upper sections of the South.

EACH	10	100
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2 to 2 1/2 ft. \$1 00 \$8 00

18 to 24 in. 50 4 00

A. pectinata (European Silver Fir). A tall-growing tree, and one of the oldest in cultivation. Leaves dark green above and silver beneath. A most valuable and handsome variety. 12 to 15 in., strong, pot-grown, 50 cts. each.

Arborvitae. Biota and Thuya

ASIATIC SECTION

Biota aurea (*Thuya orientalis aurea*; Golden Arborvitæ). This has green foliage tinted with gold. Ultimate height, 8 to 10 ft. 30 to 36 in., very compact plants, \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

B. aurea conspicua. A variety originated by us. Of compact, erect and symmetrical habit. Foliage intense gold, some of its branches being of a solid metal tint, others suffused with green. The original plant, now standing in our grounds, measures 22 feet high, with a diameter of 4 feet. Perfectly hardy at New York.

EACH	10	100
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5 to 6 ft., beautiful compact specimens .. \$5 00 \$45 00

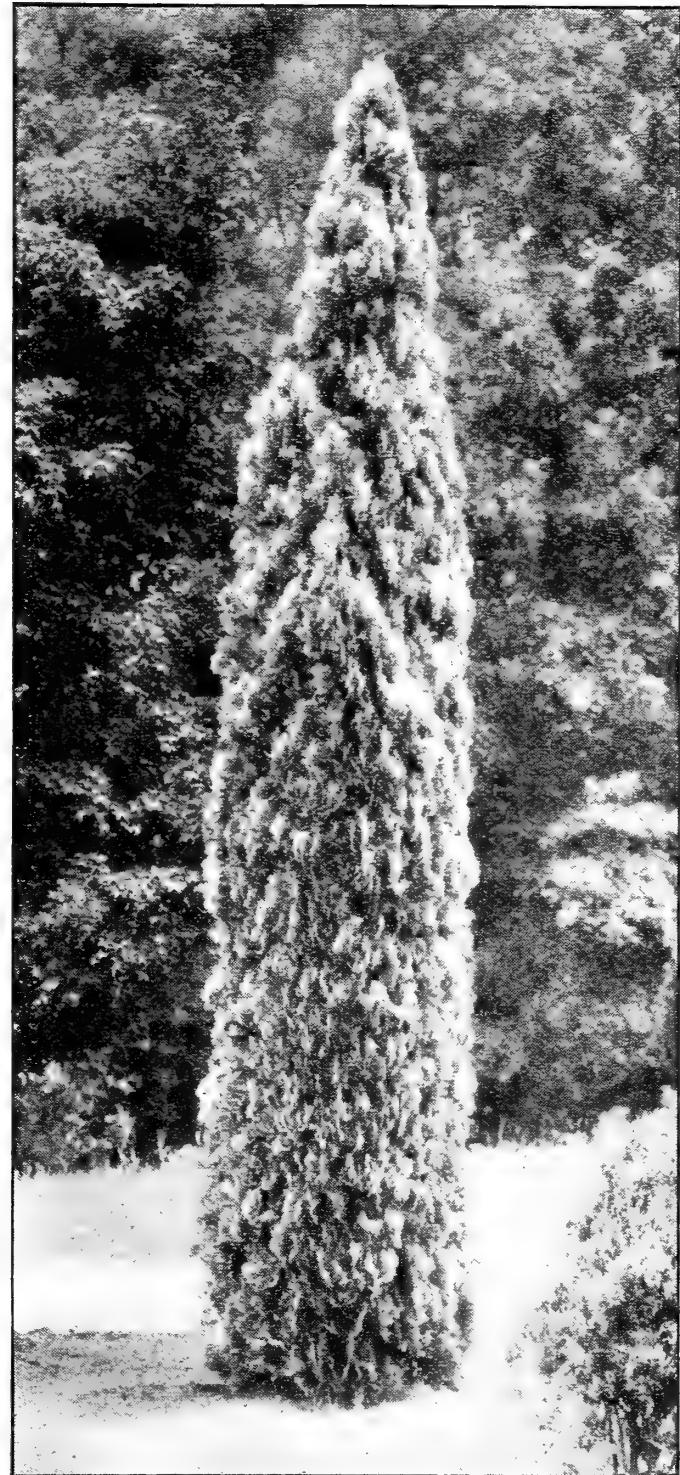
4 to 5 ft., beautiful compact specimens .. 4 00 35 00

3 to 4 ft., compact specimens 2 00 17 50

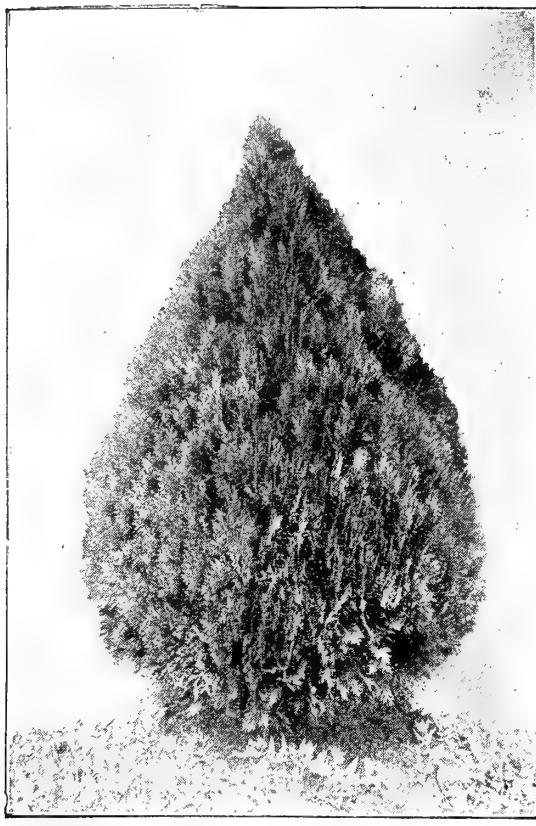
30 to 36 in., compact specimens 1 25 10 00 \$80 00

24 to 30 in., compact specimens 75 6 00 50 00

18 to 24 in. 50 4 00 35 00



BIOTA AUREA CONSPICUA (original plant)



BIOTA AUREA NANA

ARBORVITAE, continued

Biota aurea nana (Berckmans' Golden Arborvitæ). The wonderfully increasing demand for this, the most popular of all Biotas, shows the great popularity of this plant. It originated in our grounds. As photograph shows, it is of very dwarf, compact and symmetrical habit; a perfect gem for small gardens or cemetery lots. It far surpasses, in every way, its parent, the old *Biota aurea*. For window-boxes and vases this plant is most effective. It is certainly desirable where it is too cold for palms and other decorative plants. For formal gardens it is a great favorite. In many sections it has stood a temperature of 10 degrees below zero without injury.

EACH 10 100

40 in., beautiful specimens, 20 to 24 in. diameter at base.....	\$5 00	\$45 00
36 in., beautiful specimens, 18 to 20 in. diameter at base.....	3 50	32 50
30 in., beautiful, compact specimens. 2 50	22 50	200 00
24 to 30 in., beautiful, compact speci- mens.....	1 50	12 50
20 to 24 in., compact specimens....	1 25	10 00
18 to 20 in., compact specimens....	1 00	8 00
15 to 18 in., compact specimens....	75	6 00
12 to 15 in., compact specimens....	50	4 00

B. aurea pyramidalis. Originated by us. Of erect, symmetrical and compact growth. Of beautiful, golden tint. Its columnar habit adapts it to formal planting and suits it to lawn planting and evergreen groups.

EACH 10 100

5 to 6 ft., beautiful compact specimens.	\$4 00	
4 ft., very compact.....	1 50	\$12 50
3 ft., compact	1 00	
30 to 36 in.....	75	6 00
24 to 30 in.....	50	4 00

B. Japonica filiformis. A new Japanese variety with thread-like foliage; compact habit. We consider this one of the most distinct and desirable novelties, and it is becoming a great favorite. Well suited for cemeteries; also desirable for tubs. Will probably attain a height of 10 to 12 feet.

EACH 10

36 to 40 in., beautiful specimens	\$3 00	
30 to 36 in., beautiful specimens	2 00	
24 to 30 in., very compact	1 50	\$12 50
20 to 24 in., heavy	1 00	8 00
18 to 20 in.....	50	4 00

B. orientalis pyramidalis (Pyramidal Oriental Arborvitæ). Of tall and compact habit. Green foliage.

EACH 10

6 to 7 ft., compact	\$4 00	
5 to 6 ft., compact	3 00	
4 to 5 ft.....	1 50	

B. Rosedale. A variety which originated in Texas. Foliage very fine, light green in summer, assuming a purplish hue in winter. Very desirable, beautiful, compact plants.

EACH 10 100

36 to 40 in., beautiful specimens.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
30 to 36 in., very compact	1 25	10 00
24 to 30 in., compact	1 00	7 50
20 to 24 in.....	75	6 00
15 to 18 in.....	50	4 00

Cedrus. Cedar

Cedrus Atlantica (Mount Atlas Cedar). A large and stately tree and very hardy, similar to *Cedrus Deodara*, but foliage more compact and of a darker green. 12 to 15 in., 50 cts. each.

C. Deodara (Himalayan, or Deodar Cedar). The Great Cedar of the Himalayan mountains) A stately tree, attaining a height of 50 to 75 feet; foliage glaucous green; branches feathery and spreading; perfectly adapted to this climate. We grow this very largely.

EACH	10	100
4 ft., beautiful specimens.....	\$2 00	
30 to 36 in.....	1 50	\$12 50
24 to 30 in.....	1 00	8 00
20 to 24 in.....	75	6 00
15 to 20 in.....	50	4 00

Cephalotaxus. False Yew

Cephalotaxus Drupacea. This is a beautiful dwarf-growing variety, forming a low bush with spreading branches; very scarce and valuable.

EACH	10	100
18 to 24 in. plants, from 4-in. pots	\$0 75	\$6 00
15- to 18-in. plants, from 3-in. pots.....	50	4 00

C. Fortunei (Fortune's Yew). This is a most graceful species, of spreading growth; leaves long, dark green and shining above. Branches long and slender. Produces purple fruit about one-half inch in diameter. Attains a height of about 12 to 15 feet.

EACH	10	100
3 to 4 ft., extra heavy	\$1 50	\$12 50
30 to 36 in., very heavy.....	1 00	8 00
24 to 30 in., heavy	75	6 00
15 to 18 in.....	50	4 00

C. pedunculata (*Podocarpus Japonica*; Stem-fruited Yew). A medium-sized tree of compact and rather bushy habit; leaves from 1 to 2 inches long, dark glossy green. A beautiful variety. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.

EACH	10	100
20 to 24 in., branched, pot-grown	\$1 00	
15 to 18 in., branched, pot-grown	75	\$6 00
12 to 15 in., branched, pot-grown	50	4 00

C. pedunculata fastigiata (*Podocarpus Koraiana*; Korean Yew). An upright-growing variety, of bushy habit, with narrow, dark green foliage. Very hardy and desirable. Ultimate height, 6 to 8 ft.

EACH	10	100
30 to 36 in.....	\$1 00	\$7 50
24 to 30 in.....	75	6 00
18 to 20 in.....	50	4 00



CEDRUS DEODARA

Cryptomeria Japonica. Japanese Cedar

A great favorite in Japan; attains a height of 100 or more feet. Of graceful and rapid growth. Regular, pyramidal habit, the foliage somewhat resembles that of the Norfolk Island Pine; hardy in New England in sheltered positions. 18 to 24 in., strong, pot-grown, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Cupressus. Cypress

Of this species we grow several varieties, which are well adapted to the middle and sub-tropical sections of the South. They are graceful, rapid-growing trees, varying in habit and growth, from feathery, drooping branches to others of more erect and formal shape.

Prices, except where noted

EACH

Extra-heavy specimens, 6 to 7 ft., from tubs.....	\$3 00
Very heavy specimens, 5 to 6 ft., from 10-in. pots....	2 00
Very heavy specimens, 4 to 5 ft., from 8- to 10-in. pots.	1 50
Very heavy specimens, 3 to 4 ft., from 8- to 10-in. pots..	1 00

Cupressus glauca. Foliage ashy green; rapid, upright grower; ultimate height, 40 to 50 feet.

C. Goveneana. Of rapid growth and compact habit; foliage bright green; ultimate height, 30 to 40 feet.

C. Lawsoniana. These are exceedingly valuable trees; habit of growth varies according to sub-varieties—some are very compact, others drooping or pyramidal; foliage ranging from dark green to glaucous and golden tints. Maximum height, 10 to 30 feet.

EACH 10

3 to 4 ft., compact specimens	\$1 50
30 to 36 in., compact specimens.....	1 00 \$8 00
24 to 30 in., compact	75 6 00
18 to 24 in., compact	50 4 00

C. majestica. Foliage ashy green. Branches slightly pendulous. Ultimate height, 40 to 50 feet.

C. sempervirens pyramidalis (Oriental, or Italian Cypress). This well-known and popular conifer is most desirable where a formal effect is desired. It is of compact and shaft-like habit; ultimate height, 60 to 80 feet.



JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS GLAUCA (original plant)

Cupressus sempervirens pyramidalis, continued		EACH	10
Strong plants, 7 to 8 ft., from tubs	\$4 00		
Strong plants, 6 to 7 ft., from pots	3 00	\$25 00	
Strong plants, 5 to 6 ft., from pots	1 50	10 00	
Strong plants, 4 ft., from pots	75	6 00	
Strong plants, 30 to 36 in., from pots	50	4 00	

C. sempervirens Royalii (*C. Whitleyana*). The most compact and shaft-like of the Cupressus. Forms a main stem from which very small branches radiate. A very distinct and desirable species; grows to a height of 50 to 60 feet.

EACH 10

Strong plants, 5 to 6 ft., from pots	\$1 50
Strong plants, 4 to 5 ft., from pots	1 00
Strong plants, 3 to 4 ft., from pots	75
Strong plants, 2 to 3 ft., from pots	50 \$4 00

C. variegata (*Chamaecyparis*; Variegated Cypress). A beautiful variety, with foliage with golden variegations. A very distinct and conspicuous tree. Growth somewhat open.

EACH

24 to 30 in., fine specimens	\$1 00
20 to 24 in., fine specimens	50

Juniperus. Juniper Tree

Juniperus communis (English, or Common Juniper). A most desirable variety, with spreading or erect branches, frequently forming a tree 30 to 40 feet high. A beautiful Juniper and one of the best grown.

EACH 10 100

6 to 7 ft., very strong, compact specimens	\$3 00	\$25 00
5 to 6 ft., very strong, compact specimens	2 00	17 50
4 ft., very compact.....	1 50	12 50
3 ft., compact	1 00	8 00 \$70 00
24 to 36 in., compact	75	6 00 50 00
18 to 24 in., compact	50	4 00 30 00

J. communis aurea (Golden Juniper). A beautiful form of almost trailing habit. Foliage of bright golden hue. Very hardy. A most desirable and effective Juniper.

EACH 10 100

Extra-strong, bushy plants, 24 to 30 in. spread	\$2 00
Strong, bushy plants, 18 to 24 in. sprd. 1 00	\$8 00
Strong bushy plants, 12 to 18 in. sprd.. 50	4 00 \$35 00

JUNIPERUS, continued

Juniperus Hibernica (Irish Juniper). A distinct and beautiful variety of erect, dense, conical shape, resembling a pillar of green. Attains a height of 8 to 10 feet.

	EACH	10	100
6 ft., very heavy	\$2 00		
5 ft., very heavy	1 50	\$12 50	
4 ft., very heavy	1 00	8 00	\$70 00
30 to 36 in., heavy	50	4 00	30 00
18 to 24 in.....	35	3 00	25 00

J. Japonica (Japan Juniper). A beautiful variety, with bright green foliage; of compact growth. A most desirable sort.

	EACH	10
36 to 40 in., heavy	\$3 00	
30 to 36 in.....	1 50	
24 to 30 in.....	1 00	
18 to 24 in.....	75	\$6 00
12 to 18 in.....	50	4 00

J. oblonga (Nepaul Juniper). Upright habit; with slender, diverging and recurving branches. Can be sheared in different shapes. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet. EACH 10

Extra-heavy specimens, 30 to 36 in. high, 2½ to 3 ft. spread \$2 00

18 to 24 in., heavy 1 00 | \$8 00 |

J. Sabina cypressifolia. A procumbent variety of much beauty. Foliage bluish green; almost creeping in habit.

	EACH	10
15 to 18 in. high, 18 to 20 in. spread.....	\$0 75	
12 to 15 in. high, 12 to 15 in. spread.....	50	

J. Sinensis argentea variegata (Variegated Chinese Juniper). Foliage somewhat similar to *J. Japonica*, but of more compact and dwarf growth. Branches beautifully variegated golden yellow. Does not burn out in summer. This is a fine variety.

	EACH	10
36 to 40 in., heavy, compact specimens	\$2 00	
24 to 30 in., compact specimens.....	1 50	\$12 50
18 to 24 in., compact specimens.....	1 00	8 00
15 to 18 in.....	75	6 00
12 to 15 in.....	50	4 00

J. Squamata (Scaly-leaved Juniper). A trailing variety of great merit; foliage dark green. A most valuable plant for rockeries or where a trailing effect is desired. EACH 10

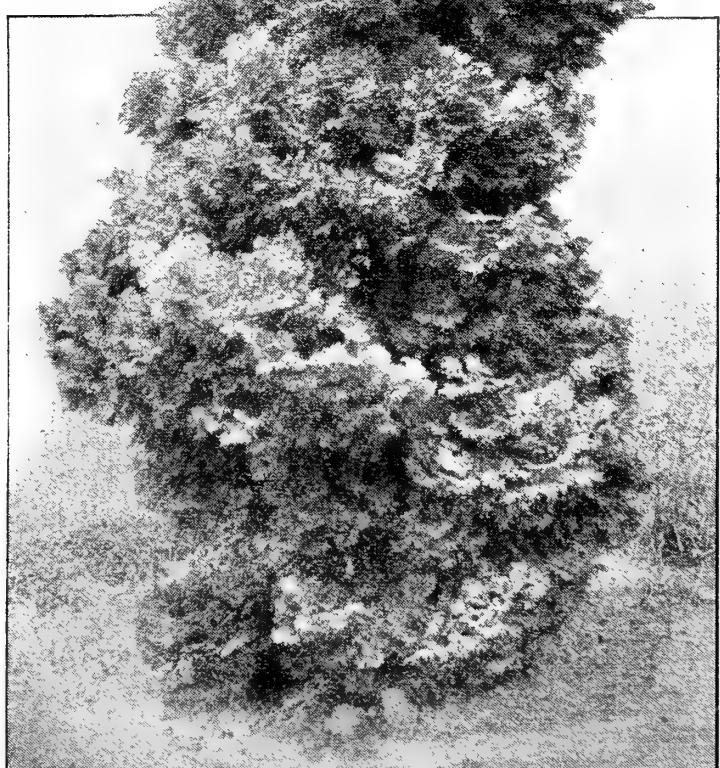
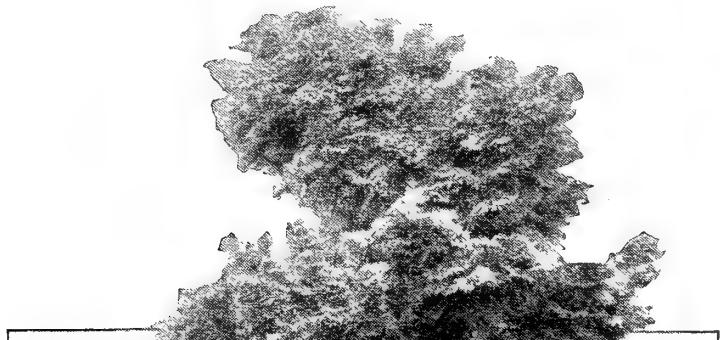
Plants of 15 to 18 in. spread, well branched ... \$0 75 \$6 00

Plants of 12 to 15 in. spread..... 50 4 00

J. Suecica (Swedish Juniper). Foliage light green; very compact. Ultimate height, 10 feet. EACH 10

18 to 24 in..... \$0 75 \$6 00

15 to 18 in..... 50 4 00



JUNIPERUS JAPONICA

NEW JUNIPERS

The two following Junipers are seedlings of the Common Juniper, of our own growing, and, after several years' trial, we unhesitatingly place them upon the market as great acquisitions to the list of Junipers.

	EACH	10
5 to 6 ft., beautiful specimens	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 4 ft.....	2 00	15 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 50	12 50
18 to 24 in.....	1 00	8 00

Juniperus communis compacta. Of erect and very compact growth; foliage light glaucous green.

J. communis glauca. A beautiful form of Common Juniper, of erect and compact habit. In winter assumes the blue color of a Koster Spruce. A most desirable and attractive variety.

Libocedrus decurrens. California Arborvitae

A magnificent, rapid-growing conifer, with erect, short branches; bright, green feathery foliage, in form of fans. 75 to 100 feet. EACH 10

30 to 36 in., heavy specimens..... \$1 50

24 to 30 in..... 75 \$6 00

18 to 24 in..... 50 4 00

Picea excelsa. Norway Spruce

A popular species, extensively cultivated in the northern sections, but succeeding only to a moderate extent in the South. Well adapted to the mountain districts. EACH 10

3 to 3½ ft..... \$1 00 \$8 00

18 to 24 in..... 50 4 00

Pinus excelsa. Bhotan Pine

Resembles the White Pine, but with much longer and more glaucous leaves, and of a much more graceful habit. It is known in India as "Drooping Fir." EACH 10 100

20 to 24 in., heavy, well branched..... \$1 00 \$8 00

15 to 20 in., well branched..... 75 6 00

12 to 15 in., well branched..... 50 4 00 \$35 00



RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA

Retinispora (Chamaecyparis)

Japan Cypress

R. *obtusa nana* (Dwarf Japan Cypress). Very compact; foliage rich dark green. Very valuable. This is the variety greatly used by the Japanese for growing in grotesque shapes. Seldom attains a height of over 3 feet.

EACH 10

10 to 12 in., very bushy..... \$0 75 \$6 00
8 to 10 in., bushy..... 50 4 00

R. *pisifera* (Sawara, or Pea-fruited Cypress). A Japanese evergreen of great hardiness and vigor. There are many forms of this variety. Dwarf growth, with slender branches and glaucous leaves. 10 to 12 in., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

R. *pisifera aurea* (Golden Pea-fruited Cypress). Foliage similar to *R. pisifera*, except that the new growth is of a rich golden yellow; very distinct and showy. EACH 10
12 to 15 in..... \$0 75
10 to 12 in..... 50 \$4 00

R. *plumosa* (Plume-like Cypress). A rapid-growing variety, with exquisite foliage. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.

EACH 10 100

24 to 30 in., compact \$1 00 \$8 00
18 to 24 in., compact 75 6 00
15 to 18 in., compact 50 4 00 \$35 00

R. *plumosa aurea* (Golden Cypress). This is one of best, hardest and most desirable Retinisporas. It is a vigorous grower. Will retain its color constantly, and when in growth is especially attractive. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.

EACH 10 100

24 to 30 in., beautiful compact plants... \$1 50
18 to 24 in., beautiful compact plants... 1 00
15 to 18 in., beautiful compact plants... 75 \$6 00
12 to 15 in., compact plants 50 4 00 \$35 00

R. *squarrosa Veitchii* (Veitch's Silver Cypress). Rapid grower; foliage bluish green. Very handsome. Distinct from all other sorts. Heath-like foliage. Ultimate height, 15 to 25 feet.

EACH 10 100

24 to 30 in., compact plants \$1 50 \$12 50
18 to 24 in..... 75 6 00
15 to 18 in..... 50 4 00 \$35 00

Taxus Baccata. English Yew

Of spreading habit; densely branched; foliage dark green. Attains a height of 30 to 40 feet. 15 to 18 in., bushy plants, 50 cts. each. \$4 for 10.

Thuya. Arborvitæ

AMERICAN SECTION

T. *gigantea* (Lobbi; Pacific Coast Arborvitæ). A tall-growing species, with dark green foliage. Attains a height of 30 to 40 feet.

	EACH
3 to 4 ft., compact specimens	\$2 00
30 to 36 in.....	1 00
24 to 30 in.....	50

T. *globosa*. A very dwarf, compact variety of spherical growth; ultimate height, 4 to 6 feet.

	EACH
18 to 20 in., very compact specimens	\$1 00
15 to 18 in., very compact	75 \$6 00
12 to 15 in., compact	50 4 00

T. *Peabody*. Of dwarf, compact growth; foliage of bright golden color, which is intensified during the winter. 12 to 15 in., 50 cts. each.

T. *pumila*. A variety of very dwarf and compact growth.

	EACH
20 to 24 in., beautiful specimens	\$1 50
10 to 12 in., compact specimens.....	50 \$4 00

T. *Reidii*. A dwarf variety of rather slow growth and compact habit. Very desirable.

	EACH
30 to 36 in., very compact	\$2 00
24 to 30 in., compact specimens.....	1 50
15 to 18 in.....	75
12 to 15 in.....	50

All the above Arborvitæs have abundant small roots, and transplant well.

Tsuga Caroliniana. Carolina Hemlock

A fine, graceful, tall-growing tree of compact habit. Foliage dark green; very hardy and one of our most desirable conifers. Far superior to the Common Hemlock

	EACH
18 to 24 in.....	\$1 00 \$8 00
12 to 18 in.....	50 4 00



THUYA REIDII

Specimen Conifers for Immediate Effect

The conifers which we herewith offer are beautiful specimens which have been several times sheared and carefully transplanted, and they can, therefore, be lifted with a large ball of earth about the roots. This ball is carefully wrapped with moss and burlaps, thus ensuring success in transplanting. Many of these trees are 18 to 20 years old, and those who desire immediate effect can attain same by using these specimen conifers. The accompanying photograph will give an idea as to the shape and beauty of these plants. A personal inspection of these conifers on our grounds is invited. One can then better judge of the value of the trees.

Biota Japonica filiformis.

	EACH
6 ft. high, 4½ ft. spread, very compact	\$20 00
5½ ft. high, 4 ft. spread, very compact	15 00
4 ft. high, 30 in. spread, compact	5 00

Juniperus oblonga. Trimmed to square columns

5½ ft. high, 3½ ft. spread, very compact	25 00
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Libocedrus decurrens.

10 ft. high, 6 ft. spread, very compact	25 00
8 ft. high, 6 ft. spread, very compact	15 00
8 ft. high, 5 ft. spread, very compact	10 00
5½ to 6 ft. high, 4 ft. spread, very compact	5 00

Retinispera filifera. Magnificent specimens

11 ft. high, 8 ft. spread	50 00
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Retinispora pisifera.

7 ft. high, 5½ ft. spread, very compact	25 00
6½ to 7 ft. high, 4½ ft. spread, very compact	20 00
6 ft. high, 3 ft. spread, very compact	7 50

Retinispora plumosa.

11 to 12 ft. high, 5 ft. spread, very compact	30 00
10 to 12 ft., high, 4 to 4½ ft. spread, very compact	20 00
8 to 9 ft. high, 6 ft. spread, very compact	25 00
8 to 9 ft. high, 3 to 3½ ft. spread, very compact	12 50
5 to 6 ft. high, 30 to 36 in. spread, very compact	7 50

Retinispora plumosa aurea.

7 to 7½ ft. high, 5 to 5½ ft. spread, very compact	25 00
8 ft. high, 4 ft. spread, very compact	25 00
7 ft. high, 4 to 4½ ft. spread, very compact	20 00
6 to 6½ ft. high, 5 ft. spread, very compact	15 00
6½ ft. high, 3½ to 4 ft. spread, very compact	12 50
5 to 5½ ft. high, 3½ ft. spread, very compact	10 00
4 to 5 ft. high, 3 ft. spread, very compact	5 00

Retinispora pisifera argentea.

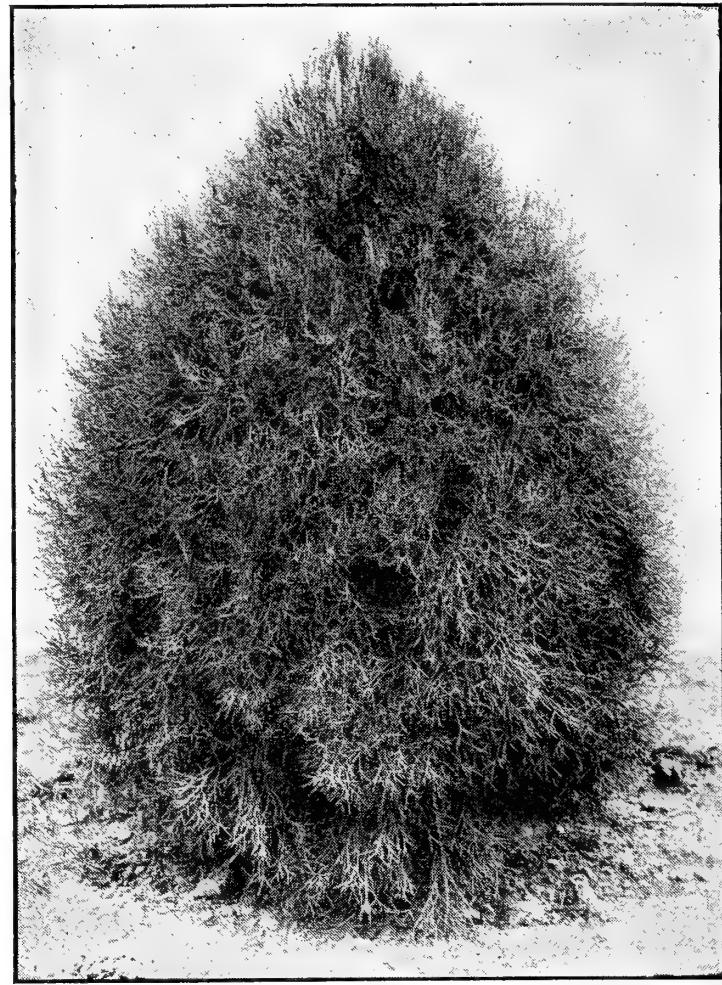
4 ft. high, 2 to 2½ ft. spread, very compact	5 00
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Retinispora Squarrosa Veitchii.

13 to 14 ft. high, 5 to 5½ ft. spread, very compact	40 00
11 to 12 ft. high, 5 to 6 ft. spread, very compact	25 00
10 to 11 ft. high, 4½ to 5 ft., spread very compact	20 00
10 ft. high, 4½ to 5 ft. spread, very compact	15 00
7 to 8 ft. high, 4½ to 5 ft. spread, very compact	10 00

***Thuya Lobbi* (Gigantea).**

5 to 6 ft. high, 3 to 3½ ft. spread, very compact	10 00
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BIOTA JAPONICA FILIFORMIS

Thuya Reidii

	EACH
7 to 7½ ft. high, 4 ft. spread, very compact	\$20 00
6 to 6½ ft. high, 3½ to 4 ft. spread, very compact	15 00
5½ ft. high, 3 to 3½ ft. spread, very compact	10 00
4 to 4½ ft. high, 2½ ft. spread, very compact	5 00

Sub-Tropical Division

FRUIT-BEARING AND ECONOMIC SUB-TROPICAL TREES AND PLANTS

The exportation of our nursery products to Cuba, Porto Rico, the West Indies, South America, Mexico and other foreign countries, has increased so rapidly during the past few years that we are warranted in saying that they are well adapted to those sections and have given satisfaction. We include in this division such fruit trees and plants as are grown especially for tropical and sub-tropical countries. The periods of maturity vary more or less, according to localities.

***Acacia farnesiana* (Popinac)**

A well-known and popular plant. Branches thorny; foliage with minute leaflets; flowers in round yellow balls; very fragrant. A profuse bloomer. 18 to 24 in., from 3- and 4-in. pots. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$17.50 per 100.

Apples

Description and prices on pages 5 and 6.

Early-ripening varieties are recommended for extreme southern sections.

SELECT LIST

Early Harvest	Horse	Red Astrachan
Early Red Margaret	Kansas Queen	Red June
Hominy	May Pippin	Yellow Transparent

Apricots

Description and prices on page 6

Camphor (*Cinnamomum camphora*)

The Camphor Tree

We have a large stock of pot-grown plants, which can be shipped and transplanted at any time. Plants grown in open ground do not transplant readily. This tree is perfectly

CAMPHOR, continued

hardy at Augusta, and does well along the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts. It is a handsome evergreen, with bright, shiny leaves. Will do well on poor soil, but will make a more satisfactory growth when properly fertilized. It is being planted in large quantities for producing the gum camphor of commerce.

	EACH	10	100
3 yrs., 3 to 4 ft., well branched, pot-grown	\$0 50		
2 yrs., 24 to 30 in., well branched, pot-grown		35	
1 yr., pot-grown		25	\$2 00

Elaeagnus edulis

Description and prices on page 14

Eriobotrya

Description and prices on page 14

Figs

Description and prices on page 7

Mulberries

Description and prices on page 14

Hicks'

Downing

Stubbs,

Grapes

Description and prices on page 13

The following Grapes are recommended for Florida and sub-tropical sections:

Amber	Flowers	Niagara
Berckmans	Ives	Scuppernong
Brighton	James	Thomas
Concord	Moore's Diamond	Worden's
Delaware	Moore's Early	

Olives

Description and prices on page 14

Peaches

Description and prices on page 7

SELECT LIST

Alexander	Florida Gem	Pallas
Angel	Fords	Peen-to (Free)
Belle	General Lee	Sneed
Berenice	Greensboro	Stonewall Jackson
Carman	Hiley	Thurber
Climax	Imperial	Waddell
Dr. Berckmans	Oriole	Waldo
Elberta		

Pears

Description and prices on page 9

ORIENTAL VARIETIES

Garbers'	Kieffer	Mikado
Hawaii	Le Conte	Smith's
Japan Golden Russet		

EUROPEAN VARIETIES

Alamo	Beurre Giffard	Duchesse d'Angou-
Bartlett	Beurre Superfin	leme
Belle Lucrative	Doyenne d'Ete	Wilder

Persimmons, Japanese

Description and prices on page 9

Plums, Japanese

Description and prices on page 10

Pomegranates

Description and prices on page 14

Psidium. Guava

Psidium Cattleyanum (Red Cattley Guava). A small tree or tall bush, producing the well-known Cattleya Guava.

EACH 10 100

24 to 30 in., from 4-in. pots, well branched	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$25 00
ed.....			

12 to 15 in., from 3-in. pots	25	2 00	15 00
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P. lucidum (Yellow Cattley Guava). Fruit a little larger than the Red Cattleya, sweeter and of much better quality. Very refreshing when eaten raw. Wonderfully prolific. The best of all for jellies.

EACH 10 100

24 to 30 in., from 4-in. pots, well branched	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$25 00
ed.....			

15 to 18 in., from 3-in. pots	25	2 00	15 00
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CITRUS FRUITS

Oranges, Kinkans, Lemons, Etc.

After many years' test, we can unhesitatingly recommend Citrus Fruits budded upon *Citrus trifoliata* (Hardy Orange), this stock being particularly desirable for the colder sections of the Orange Belt, and all varieties of Citrus budded upon it will stand more frost than when budded upon any other stock. Varieties budded on it bear at an early age, and trees grow off as rapidly as those budded upon sour orange or rough lemon stocks, when planted in open ground. The fruit also ripens earlier than the same variety grown on other stocks. These plants are most desirable for growing in tubs in greenhouses and conservatories. The increasing demand for our plants speaks for itself. All plants are shipped with a ball of earth about the roots. For distant shipments the plants should be defoliated. In this manner the growth of the plant is not checked.

Kinkan, or Kumquat

This plant is of dwarf growth, seldom exceeding 6 to 8 feet, and very compact; fruit about the size of a small plum; rind sweet; juice acid. It can be eaten whole and is very refreshing. Excellent preserves are made from this variety. Exceedingly productive and an excellent plant for growing in pots.

Marumi—Round.

Nagami—Oblong.

EACH 10

2 yrs., grafted plants, 12 to 15 in., well branched....	\$0 75	\$5 00
2 yrs., grafted plants, 10 to 12 in., well branched ..	50	3 50

Lemons, Grafted

EACH 10

30 in., nicely branched.....	\$1 00
18 to 24 in., very bushy.....	75
15 to 18 in., nicely branched.....	50 \$4 00

Belair

Lamb's Villafranca

Variegated

Lemon, American Wonder, or Ponderosa. On own roots. We have a fine stock of well-branched specimen plants, bearing size.

EACH

36 in., very bushy, from 9- and 10-in. pots	\$2 00
18 to 24 in.....	75
15 to 18 in.....	50

Note.—This is a remarkable variety; exceedingly prolific; produces fruit often weighing 2½ to 3 pounds. Fruit is of excellent quality. No better plant for house culture.

Oranges

DeColmar, Maltese Blood, Mandarin, Mediterranean Sweet, Pernambuco, Satsuma, or Oonshiu, Dancy's Tangerine, Cleopatra, or Spice Tangerine, Washington Naval, etc.

EACH 10 100

30 to 36 in., very bushy.....	\$2 00
24 to 30 in., very bushy.....	1 50
20 to 24 in., very bushy.....	1 00 \$7 50 \$60 00
15 to 18 in., very bushy.....	75 6 00
12 to 15 in., bushy	50 4 50 40 00

Pomelo, or Grape Fruit

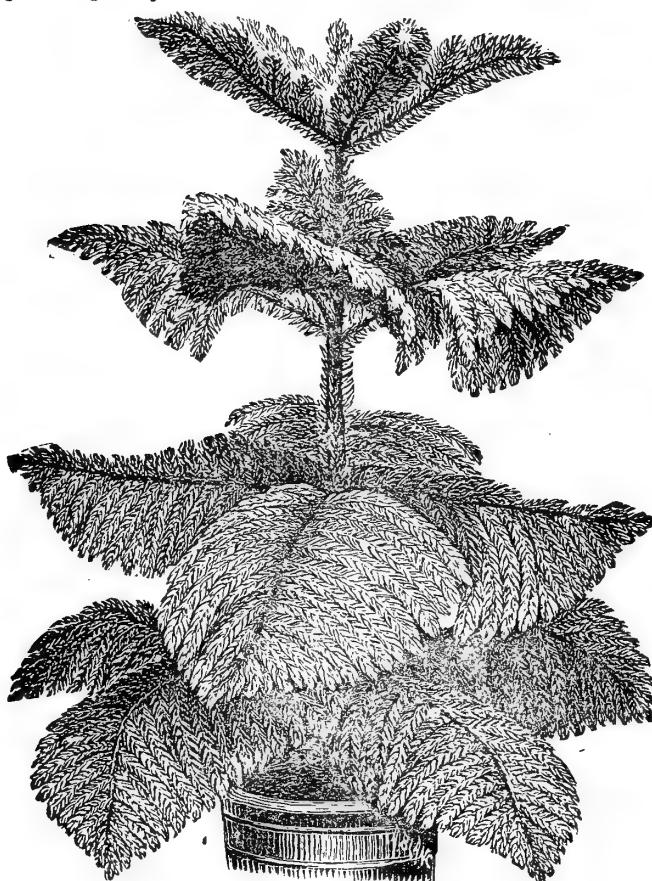
Triumph. In the past few years, this has become a most popular and fashionable fruit. Peel is smooth and thin, flesh juicy and free from bitterness. Same sizes and prices as oranges.



SATSUMA ORANGE

Greenhouse Department

The increasing demand for hardy ornamental shrubs, plants, etc., in the past few years, has forced us to discontinue the growing of a general line of greenhouse and bedding plants, such as geraniums, heliotropes, coleus, etc., and the space heretofore devoted to these plants in our greenhouse is now used for producing plants such as azaleas, camellias, palms, citrus fruits, etc., in large quantities. We offer herewith a small collection of greenhouse plants, but these will be found to be of superior quality.



ARAUCARIA EXCELSA

Araucaria excelsa. Norfolk Island Pine

This noble conifer has succeeded in south Florida, and may be considered hardy in sections where the winter temperature does not fall below 25 degrees Fahr. There are few trees as beautiful. Foliage bright green and dense, on slightly pendulous branches; grows to a great height, but is at its best when of moderate size.

EACH	10
18 in., from 5-in. pots	\$1 50
12 in., from 4-in. pots	1 00
10 in.	75
6 to 8 in.	50

Asparagus

EACH 10

Extra-strong plants, from 6-in. pots \$1 00
Extra-strong plants, from 5-in. pots 75 \$5 00
Extra-strong plants, from 4-in. pots 50 3 00

Asparagus plumosus nanus. A most graceful plant. The branches are slender and arching. Foliage is finer than the most delicate fern, and of a bright and very pleasing green.

A. Sprengeri. A new species, useful to grow in suspended pot or basket. Fronds attain 3 to 4 feet in length.

Ferns

Nephrolepis Barrowsii (Improved Ostrich Plume Fern). Of the Boston Fern character, but with the leaflets subdivided so as to form a perfect frond. These grow broad and heavy and are exceedingly handsome. They frequently measure 6 inches across. This variety, being a sport, is apt to revert to the original type, either as a whole or part of the plant.

EACH	10
Fine plants, from 4-in. pots	\$0 50
Fine plants, from 3-in. pots	25

N. Davalloides furcans (Curled Sword Fern). A very distinct and beautiful variety; the fronds are long and broad, beautifully crested at the tops; feathery foliage.

EACH	10
Beautiful specimens, from 6-in. pots	\$2 00
Beautiful specimens, from 5-in. pots	1 00
Fine plants, from 4-in. pots	50
Fine plants, from 3-in. pots	25

N. exaltata Bostoniensis (Boston Sword Fern). Fronds are erect and graceful; one of the best and most ornamental Ferns ever introduced. Of easy culture.

Fern, Nephrolepis exaltata Bostoniensis, continued	EACH
Beautiful specimens, from 10-in. pots	\$5 00
Beautiful specimens, from 8-in. pots	3 00
Beautiful specimens, from 7-in. pots	2 00
Beautiful specimens, from 6-in. pots	1 00
Beautiful specimens, from 5-in. pots	75
Fine plants, from 4-in. pots	50
Fine plants, from 3-in. pots	25

N. Piersonii elegantissima. A sport from the Boston Fern. The side pinnæ being again sub-divided and standing at right angles to the midrib makes very beautiful fronds. Apt to revert to the original type.

EACH	10
Fine plants, from 4-in. pots	\$0 50
Fine plants, from 3-in. pots	25

Ficus elastica. India Rubber Tree

This is the well-known and popular Rubber Plant. Unsurpassed for table and parlor decoration. All our plants are grown from top-cuttings and can be supplied by the thousand.

EACH	10	100
24 to 30 in., stocky, 5-in. pots	\$1 00	\$7 50
15 to 18 in., 4-in. pots	75	6 00
10 to 12 in., 4-in. pots	50	4 00
		\$30 00

Franciscea eximia

A very beautiful shrubby plant, the flowers of which upon opening are of pale blue, ultimately turning white; very fragrant and profuse bloomer. Strong plants, from 3-in. pots, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Hibiscus rosa sinensis

A magnificent plant for bedding or pot culture. Perfectly hardy in south Florida. In this section they should be bedded in open ground in April and potted off in October. The flowers are produced continuously during the entire summer.

EACH	10	100
Very strong plants, from 4-in. pots	\$0 50	\$4 00
Stocky plants, from 3-in. pots	25	2 00
		\$15 00

Hibiscus Decorus. Single rose.

H., Double Salmon.

H. Miniata. Vivid red; double. Very beautiful.

H., Peachblow. This is a fine, new variety. Color a most beautiful shade of clear pink; double.

H., Sub-Violaceus. Crimson-violet; double.

H., Versicolor. Crimson, mottled with white; single.

Jasminum. Jasmine

EACH 10

Very heavy, well-branched plants, from 4-in. pots. \$0 50
Heavy, well-branched plants, from 4-in. pots. 35 \$3 00
Strong, well-branched plants, from 3-in. pots. 25 2 00

Jasminum, Grand Duke. Double, white; extremely fragrant.

J., Maid of Orleans. Semi-double; white; very fragrant.

J., Sambac. (Arabian Jasmine). Flowers single, white; very fragrant; profuse bloomer.

Meyenia erecta

EACH 10

Very strong plants, from 4-in. pots \$0 50

Strong plants, from 3-in. pots 25 \$2 00

Meyenia erecta alba. A large shrub. Flowers large white, with yellow throat. Almost a perpetual bloomer. In middle Florida this plant is perfectly hardy and attains a height of 10 to 20 feet. A most beautiful plant.

M. erecta coerulea. Of same habit as *M. erecta alba*, but with flowers of intense violet, with rich orange throat.

Tabernamontana camassa

Crape Jasmine

An evergreen shrub, of dwarf habit, flowers resembling the Jasmine. White; very fragrant, and blooms during a long period.

EACH 10

Strong plants, from 4-in. pots \$0 50 \$4 00

Strong plants, from 3-in. pots 25 2 00

Tecoma capensis (Climber)

Flowers bright red; blooms continually during the summer. A beautiful plant. Hardy south of Savannah. Strong plants, from 3-in. pots, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

PALMS

During winter, our Palm houses are kept under as low a temperature as is consistent with the health of the plants, and the largest part of our stock is carried through the summer in slat houses, where they have free circulation of air and a clean and healthy growth, becoming thoroughly hardened off by fall. Our plants can, therefore, stand distant carriage without injury, and will not suffer from the sudden change when removed from a high greenhouse temperature to that of a sitting-room.

All our Palms, being grown in pots, can be forwarded during the whole year. Measure is from top of pot to top of plant, in its natural position.

We would state that as all varieties do not grow alike, we cannot quote plants of equal height at the same price. Some are of rapid growth, others affect a dwarf habit. Young plants of such varieties as *Phoenix*, *Seaforthia* and a few others, do not show their characteristic forms of foliage until the second year. The lowest prices refer to two-year-old plants, ranging from 10 to 12 inches, according to variety.

Cultural Directions.—Use a compost of equal parts of leaf-mold, rich garden soil and well-decayed cow-dung and some bone meal. Give drainage and keep plants in open air, but in partial shade during summer. Water regularly during summer. Keep soil only moist during winter and foliage free from dust. Repot large plants in February and smaller ones twice during summer. The varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are the most hardy and suitable for open ground in middle Florida: the others are for the conservatory and tropical countries.



ARECA LUTESCENS

Areca

Areca lutescens. One of the most beautiful and valuable Palms. Foliage graceful, bright green, with rich golden stems.

	EACH	10
24 to 30 in., from 5-in. pots	\$1 00	\$9 00
20 to 24 in., from 5-in. pots	75	7 00
18 to 20 in., from 4-in. pots	50	4 00
15 to 18 in., from 3-in. pots	35	3 00

A. lutescens.	We offer a fine lot of made-up plants, three plants in a pot.	EACH	10
24 to 30 in., very bushy, 6-in. pots	\$2 00	\$15 00	
20 to 24 in., very bushy, 5-in. pots	1 00	9 00	
18 to 20 in., bushy, 5-in. pots	75	7 00	
15 to 18 in., bushy, 4-in. pots	50	4 00	

Chamaerops

Chamaerops Canariensis. Quite dwarf in habit, leaves bright green. A desirable variety.

	EACH	10
18 to 20 in., from 5-in. pots	\$0 75	
15 to 18 in., from 4-in. pots	50	\$4 00

C. Fortunei, or excelsa (Chusan Fan Palmetto).	The hardest of all exotic palms. Stands a cold of several degrees below freezing. Grows to a height of 10 to 15 feet. Is very graceful and ornamental. Does best in a rich and partially shaded situation.	EACH	10
15 in., extra-strong plants	\$0 75	\$6 00	
12 to 15 in., strong plants	50	4 00	

C. gracilis.	A very graceful variety, with deeply cut, fan-shaped leaves.	EACH	10
18 to 20 in., from 5-in. pots	\$0 75		
15 to 18 in., from 4-in. pots	50	\$4 00	

*Cycas revoluta. Sago Palm

A valuable decorative plant, both for garden and house. We have a beautiful stock of this old favorite. Hardy at Charleston.

	EACH	10
Stems 5 in. in diam., 10 to 12 perfect leaves	\$3 00	
Stems 4 in. in diam., 8 to 10 perfect leaves	2 50	
Stems 4 in. in diam., 6 to 8 perfect leaves	1 50	
Stems 3 1/2 to 4 in. diam., 5 to 6 perfect leaves	1 00	

*Cocos campestris

Leaves spreading, recurved; segments narrow, lanceolate.

	EACH	10
18 to 24 in., from 5-in. pots	\$0 75	\$6 00
15 to 18 in., from 4-in. pots	50	4 00

Kentia

Kentia Belmoreana (Howea, or Curled-leaf Palm). A most graceful variety, with beautiful, drooping foliage. Decidedly the most popular palm grown. 12 to 15 in., 4 to 5 characterized leaves, from 3-in. pots, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

K. Forsteriana (Thatch-leaf Palm). The most robust of the genus; leaves broader than those of *K. Belmoreana*. Stems often of a reddish cast.

	EACH	10
18 to 20 in., several characterized leaves, from 4-in. pots	\$1 00	
15 to 18 in., several characterized leaves, from 4-in. pots	75	
12 to 15 in., several characterized leaves, from 3-in. pots	50	\$4 00

*Latania borbonica. Chinese Fan Palm

The most popular of all the fan-leaved Palms. Very desirable for all decorative purposes.

	EACH	10
30 to 36 in., 8 to 10 characterized leaves, 8-in. pots	\$2 50	
24 to 30 in., 6 to 7 characterized leaves, 6-in. pots	1 50	\$12 50
20 to 24 in., 6 characterized leaves, 5-in. pots	1 00	8 00
18 to 20 in., 5 characterized leaves, 5-in. pots	75	6 00
15 to 18 in., 4 to 5 characterized leaves, 5-in. pots	50	4 00
12 to 15 in., 2 to 3 characterized leaves, 4-in. pots	35	3 00



KENTIA BELMOREANA



PHENIX RECLINATA

Pandanus. Screw Pine

Among the foliage plants for home decoration and especially for use for fern-pans and table ornaments, none are more desirable than Pandanus. They are easily managed and thrive best in a soil composed partly of good loam and old cow manure. Water freely during summer, but keep plants moderately moist only during winter, as too much water at that season, and when plants are dormant, will cause them to decay. They should be kept under high temperature during winter.

Pandanus utilis. With spiny, recurved green leaves, which assume a screw-like character. This is the most valuable for general purposes, either for vases or specimen plants.

EACH 10

24 to 30 in., very stocky, from 6- and 7-in. pots.	\$2 00
18 to 24 in., very stocky, 6-in. pots	1 50 \$10 00
15 to 18 in., very stocky, 5-in. pots	1 00 7 50
12 to 15 in., stocky, 4-in. pots.....	75 6 00
10 to 12 in., stocky, 4-in. pots.....	50 4 00

Phoenix. The Date Palm

These make handsome plants for decorative purposes, being the stateliest of all the Palms, of robust and rapid growth. An exceedingly distinct and popular genus.

Phoenix reclinata. A valuable variety of robust and compact growth. Of great decorative merit. Glossy, dark green foliage. The most valuable of all the Phoenix

EACH 10

24 to 30 in., several characterized leaves, 6-in. pots	\$1 00
20 to 24 in., several characterized leaves, 5-in. pots	75 \$6 00
15 to 18 in., 3 to 4 characterized leaves, 4-in. pots	50 4 00
	50

P. rupicola. This is the most graceful of all the Phoenix. It has the wide-spreading, arching, pinnate leaves, broadly lance-shaped in outline, with long, narrow pinnæ. Dwarf habit.

EACH

20 to 24 in., with 5 to 6 characterized leaves, 5-in. pots..	\$1 00
15 to 18 in., 2 to 3 characterized leaves, 4-in. pots ..	50



LATANIA BORBONICA (see page 43)

OUR POPULAR SPECIAL COLLECTION OF PALMS

These special collections of are good value and have never yet failed to please the purchaser. We will supply the following collections of Palms, selection to be left with us:

10 varieties, 2-yr. old plants, 12 to 18 in. high	\$3 00
10 varieties, 3-yr.-old plants, 18 to 24 in. high	6 00
10 varieties, 4- to 5-yr. old plants, 20 to 30 in. high	8 00

Those unfamiliar with Palms will do well to allow us to select for them, as our experience enables us to send out plants which will be most hardy and effective, and show the greatest distinction in any location.



PLANTING OF FERNS



Roses

FOR OPEN-GROUND CULTIVATION

In the ornamental line, strong, field-grown Roses claim our best attention. We annually test the adaptability of the majority of the new sorts to southern conditions, and those which we offer are of the greatest merit.

Owing to our climatic conditions and soil being especially adapted to Roses, our one-year-old, field-grown plants equal the two-year-old plants of Northern and Eastern growers.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING, PRUNING AND FERTILIZING

Any good garden soil is suitable, but should be well fertilized with decomposed stable manure. Keep the soil free from weeds and stir frequently during the summer. Mulching in fall with stable manure is beneficial. A small amount of bone meal or good fertilizer applied in summer is advisable.

When Planting. cut off all but two or three of the strongest branches; cut these back to 3 inches. Plants thus cut back will transplant better and produce finer flowers.

Pruning.—After the first killing frost, most of the varieties should have two-thirds of the past year's growth cut off. As a general rule, the more vigorous the variety, the less it should be pruned. Remove all decayed wood. Climbing Roses should have only their side branches shortened in; do not disturb the main stem.

We frequently receive complaints from our patrons who order late in the spring; they state the flowers produced on their Roses are very inferior and do not come up to description. We would state that perfect flowers cannot be expected from plants set out late in February or March, and which produce blooms before they are well established. But if these plants are allowed to grow until the following fall, and if they receive the proper treatment, there will be no cause for complaint.

Insects.—For aphis, thrips, and other insects infesting Roses, spray plants with a solution of sulpho-tobacco soap.

For Rose-Slug. spray with hellebore or insect powder. For rose-leaf hopper, spray with insect powder, tobacco decoction or kerosene emulsion.

Mildew.—This is caused by extremes of heat and cold, or by a continuance of damp, cold weather. Sprinkle the plants with water and dust them with sulphur or soot, or spray with Bordeaux mixture.

Note.—The letters following each Rose denote the class to which it belongs, viz.: (T.) Tea, (H.T.) Hybrid Tea, (C.) China, (H. P.) Hybrid Perpetual, (N.) Noisette, (P.) Polyantha, (R.) Rugosa, (W.) Wichuraiana.

NEW ROSES

We offer for the first time the following new Roses on own roots. Strong, 1-year field-grown plants at 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

Alice Roosevelt. (H. T.) A very vigorous grower and free bloomer. Deep rose color. A sport of Mme. Abel Chatenay. A fine Rose.

Blumenschmidt. (H. T.) Pure citron-yellow, outer petals edged tender rose. A sport from Francisca Kruger, which it resembles in form.

Catherine Zeimet. (P.) Double White Baby Rambler. This is a pure double white form of Baby Rambler, which grows to a height of about 20 inches; of very compact growth. Perpetual bloomer.

Celia. (H. T.) Flowers large and full, petals reflexed; vigorous grower; color pure carnation-pink.

Countess of Derby. (H. T.) Center salmon, shaded to delicate peach; large, full, free and vigorous; buds pointed. Very fragrant.

Dean Hole. (H. T.) Deep salmon-pink, with buds of great length. A vigorous and free-blooming variety.

Freiherr Von Marschall. (T.) A double form of Papa Gontier. Flowers large and full; color dark carmine-red; bud long. A very free and vigorous grower.

Lady Ashton. (H. T.) Fine grower. Flowers are of a good form; rose-colored, shaded to silvery pink. Excellent.

Lena Curtis. (T.) Rosy salmon, passing to flesh; large and full. A vigorous grower.

Mme. Edmond Sablayrolles. (T.) Clear yellow, center orange; flowers very large and double. Very fine.

Mlle. Simone Baumez. (H. T.) A vigorous grower; flowers very large, of fine form; delicate flesh, outer petals reflexed. A fine variety.

Marichu Zayas. (H. T.) Flowers very full, of an odd shade of creamy rose, brightening into brilliant rose-pink. Strong grower and free bloomer.

Mrs. Conway Jones. (H. T.) Creamy white, flushed salmon-pink; flowers very large and full, of great size and substance.

Mrs. W. Cutbush. (Dwarf Polyantha). A brilliant rose-pink sport from Baby Rambler. Immense panicles.

My Maryland. (H. T.) Large, full, double flowers, salmon-pink; distinct and beautiful. A very popular new variety.

Princess Alexandra. (H. T.) Very large and full, perfect cupped form, opens well; very free; creamy white. Kaiserin type.

Reine Karola de Saxe. (T.) Flowers large; blush-white, with shadings of delicate pink. A very free bloomer.

Renee Wilmarth-Urban. (H. T.) A strong-growing variety; color salmon-flesh, edges of petals bordered and tinted carmine.

Rhea Reid. (H. T.) One of the finest new Roses. A cross of American Beauty with a red seedling. A vigorous and rapid grower. As large as American Beauty; very double and fragrant; continuous bloomer. Beautiful shade of red. An excellent Rose in every way.

Rosemary. (H. T.) A fine Rose of shiny silvery pink; very large and double. Free bloomer

Souv. du R. Rose Vilin. (T.) A seedling of Caroline Testout, which it resembles in habit and foliage; color pure white; very double and full.

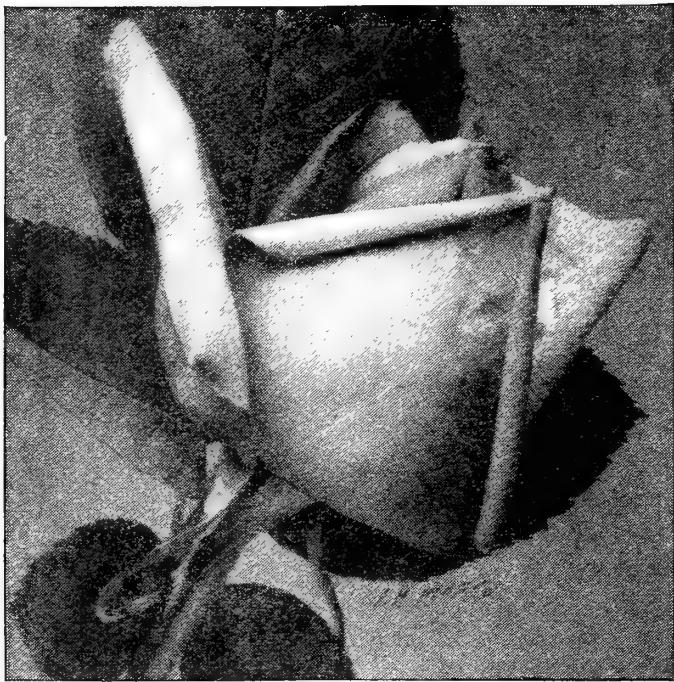
Wm. R. Smith. (H. T.) A seedling of Kaiserin Augusta Victoria and Maman Cochet. Very vigorous; color creamy white, with shadings of pink. A very free bloomer.

Roses on Their Own Roots

PRICES OF PLANTS

	EACH	10	100
Purchaser's selection, strong 1-year field-grown plants	\$0 25	\$2 50	\$20 00
Our selection, in 25 to 50 varieties, strong 1-year field-grown plants.....	2 00	15 00	
Can supply a limited number of strong 2-year field-grown Roses of nearly all of the varieties listed below	50	4 00	

Bourbon, China, Hybrid Perpetual, Hybrid Noisette, Hybrid Tea, Polyantha, Rugosa and Tea Roses



HELEN GOULD

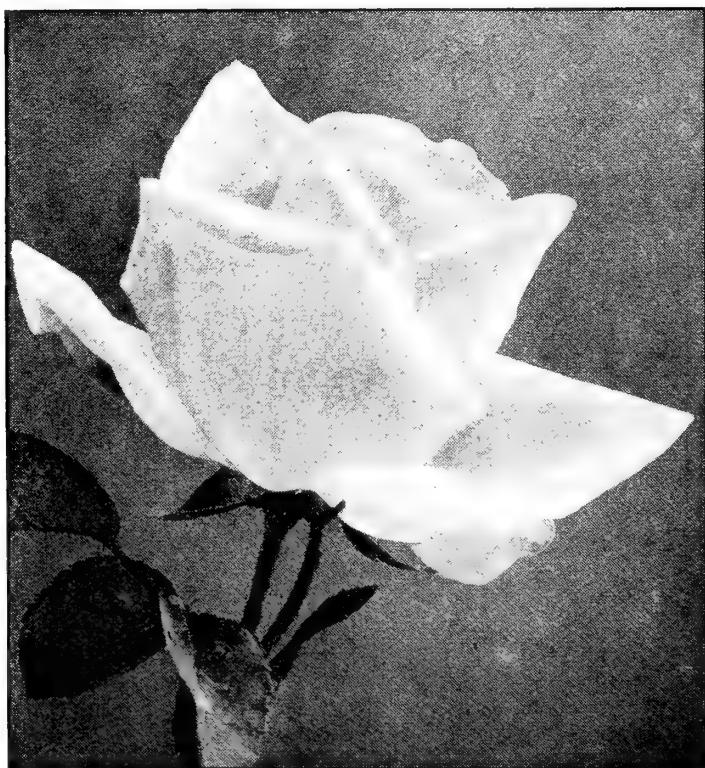
Alfred Colomb. (H. P.) Bright red; large; globular.
Bride. (T.) Pure white.
Bridesmaid. (T.) The most popular Pink Tea Rose grown. A beautiful shade of bright pink. An improvement on Catherine Mermet, of which it is a sport.
Catherine Mermet. (T.) Soft rose-color, large, full and of fine form.
Clothilde Soupert. (P.) Flowers 1½ inches in diameter, beautifully formed; white, with rose or light carmine center; a constant bloomer; a desirable variety for cemeteries.
Duchesse de Brabant (Comtesse de Labarthe). (T.) Pink, shaded with carmine-rose. An old favorite.
Etoile de France. (T.) A very vigorous grower. Flowers very large, full, cupped; dark velvety crimson, center vivid cerise. A fine variety of recent introduction.
Etoile de Lyon. (T.) Rich golden yellow; vigorous; free bloomer.
Gloire Lyonnaise. (H. P.) Full; white; base of petals very light canary-yellow; very large.
Gruss an Teplitz. (H. T.) Bright crimson; very full; free bloomer. Very good.
Helen Gould (Balduin). (H. T.) Rosy pink; long, pointed buds. Fine.
John Hopper. (H. P.) Bright rose, with carmine center. Cupped and well formed.
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. (H. T.) Creamy white; very double; buds large and pointed. Decidedly the best white Tea grown.
La France. (H. T.) Silvery peach. One of the most popular Roses grown.
Magna Charta. (H. P.) Bright rosy carmine. A standard variety.
Maman Cochet. (T.) Deep rose-pink, inner side of petals silvery rose. Very double, extra-strong grower; fine bloomer. The finest Rose by far that has been introduced for a long time. We can confidently recommend it.
Marie Pavie. (P.) Pale rose, changing to white. This variety is unsurpassed for a low hedge, and nothing could be more desirable for cemeteries. It is the most profuse bloomer of all the Polyanthas, and is continually in bloom from early spring until frost. It is hardy in the northern states.

100

Extra-strong plants, 12 to 15 in.....\$15 00

Miss Caroline. Similar to Duchesse de Brabant, but of a lighter shade of pink

Mme. Camille. (T.) Rosy salmon; very large; free-bloomer.
Mme. Caroline Kuster. (T.) White, orange-yellow, at center.
Mme. Etienne. (T.) Rose color; a good grower. Free bloomer.
Mme. F. Suffrain. (T.) Deep salmon-pink, outer petals shade lighter. Flower full.
Mme. Jules Grolez. (H. T.) Satiny rose color; flowers large and very double; free bloomer.
Mme. Lombard. (T.) Bright rose; large; full; fragrant.
Mme. Plantier. (H. N.) Bears thousands of pure white medium-size flowers. Profuse bloomer in early spring only. Desirable for massing and as hardy as an oak.
Perle d'Or. (P.) Pale yellow, with a darker yellow center. A very charming little Rose.
Phyllis. (P.) Grows to a height of about 2 feet, very bushy. Produces long, feathery panicles of very small, bright carmine-pink flowers, shading to white in center. Continuous bloomer. A fine Rose for bedding or massing.
Rugosa alba. (R.) Single white flower. The Rugosa Roses are especially desirable for massing. Flowers nearly all summer. The foliage is a bright glossy green. During autumn and winter, the plant is covered with brilliant red seed-pods.
Rugosa rubra. (R.) Same as *Rugosa alba* except that flowers are single crimson.
Souv. de Catherine Guillot. (T.) Coppery carmine center, shaded with orange. Very fine.
Souv. de Mme. Pernet. (T.) Rose, base of petals tinged with yellow; large, loose flowers. A distinct sort.
Theresa Stravius. (C.) A vigorous and free bloomer. White, tinged flesh. Fine for massing.
Ulrich Brunner. (H. P.) Cherry-red; very large, fine form; extra good.
Vicomtesse de Wautier. (T.) Bright rose, tinted darker, dark rose center; free bloomer.
Wassily Chludoff. (T.) Extremely vigorous and free bloomer. Half climber; carmine, changing to rose.
White Maman Cochet. (T.) Pure white, sometimes tinged blush. A superb Rose.
Yellow Cochet. (T.) A form of Maman Cochet, with light yellow flowers. An extra-fine sort.



KILLARNEY ROSE

Climbing Roses

Banksia White. Flowers somewhat smaller than *B. Fortunei*, produced in immense quantities in small clusters. Strong-growing climber.

Cherokee. The well-known single, white, spring-blooming variety of the South. Foliage bright glossy green.

Clothilde Soupert, Climbing. (P.) This variety originated in our nurseries. We have cultivated it for ten years and can recommend it with the utmost confidence. In color and form it is similar to its parent, the well-known Clothilde Soupert, but flowers are larger. A constant bloomer after the first year, as it flowers best on old wood. Vigorous grower, and has resisted a cold of 20 degrees below zero. This is a great addition to our list of Climbing Roses, and is becoming one of the favorites.

Crimson Rambler. A vigorous-growing climbing Rose, producing a profusion of small, crimson flowers in trusses. It is a most showy plant while in bloom, during April and May.

Dorothy Perkins. This is said to be a hybrid of Wichuraiana and Madame Gabriel Luizet. It is a vigorous and rampant climber. The foliage is of a deep green leathery texture, and remains on the plant nearly all winter. The flowers are from 1 to 1½ inches in diameter. Borne in clusters of from 10 to 30, and very double, of a beautiful shell-pink color. Remains in bloom for several weeks. A most desirable new climbing Rose. Most effective for planting on terraces and slopes. Strong, field-grown plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Elie de Beauvillain. (T.) Soft rose, salmon center; a vigorous grower. Very good.

Lady Gay. A new and most valuable variety of remarkable vigor. Flowers of a delicate cerise-pink, fading to soft tinted white. When the plant is in full bloom, it is most pleasing. Very desirable for covering banks and terraces, and can also be trained as a climber.

Lamarque. (N.) Pure white, fine old climber.

Macartney (*Rosa bracteata*). Flowers large, single, white, produced from June until fall. Handsome almost evergreen climbing sort. Frequently used for hedges.

Marie Guillot. (T.) White, slightly tinted lemon; large, well-shaped. A fine climber.

Philadelphia. (Rambler.) This variety is a cross between Crimson Rambler and the hybrid perpetual, Victor Hugo. Its color is deeper and brighter crimson flowers larger and growth more erect than Crimson Rambler.

Solfaterre. (N.) Light yellow; a free bloomer.

Trier. (Rambler.) A strong grower of the Rambler type, with large trusses of pale rose-colored flowers changing to



AMERICAN BEAUTY ROSES

white and showing a large cluster of yellow stamens. Blooms the entire summer. Far superior to White Rambler.

Wichuraiana (The Memorial Rose). Almost evergreen; flowers small, single, white; of trailing habit. Beautiful for planting on slopes and terraces, which it soon covers with a mass of bright green foliage.

Roses Budded Upon Manetti Stock

1-year plants, budded low, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; when selection is left to us, \$12.50 for 50, \$25 per 100. 2-year plants, strong, extra-heavy, of most of the following varieties, at 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

It is almost impossible to propagate some varieties of Roses upon their own roots, and unless these are grown upon Manetti, their cultivation would have to be discontinued. Others produce finer flowers when budded or grafted upon the Manetti stock. They are especially desirable for Florida and warm climates, as their roots penetrate the soil to a great depth.

Budded Roses should be planted sufficiently deep so that the junction of the bud with the stock is from 2 to 3 inches below the surface of the earth. Do not overlook this.

The budded Roses should be carefully watched, and all suckers or shoots which grow out from below the place where the bud is inserted must be removed. If this is neglected, the stock will outgrow the bud and failure will surely follow.

The foliage of the Manetti is composed of from seven to nine leaflets, whereas Tea, Hybrid and Bourbon Roses usually have but five.

Bourbon, Hybrid Perpetual, Hybrid Tea and Tea Roses

American Beauty. (H. P.) Deep rose; large, cupped; fragrant; dwarf grower.

Antoinette Guillerat. (T.) A peculiar Rose, salmon-pink center; center of petals light yellow, edges tinted light pink.

Angelique Veysset. (H. T.) (Striped La France.) Similar to La France, but with flowers striped pink and white.

Bessie Brown. (H. T.) A vigorous upright grower; flowers of good form, large size, creamy white, very fragrant. A free bloomer. A new variety of great merit.

Captain Christy. (H. T.) Blush, rosy center; large and full; very free bloomer.

Devoniensis. (T.) White, flesh center; an excellent and favorite old Rose.

Doctor Henon. (H. P.) Pure white; thornless; dwarf grower.

Earl of Dufferin. (H. P.) Very large; crimson, shaded maroon.

Elise Heymann. (T.) Light yellow, shaded with nankeen-yellow, center peach, a vigorous grower and free bloomer.

Etoile de Lyon. (T.) Rich golden yellow; vigorous; free bloomer.

Frau Karl Druschki. (H. P.) Flowers very large, snow-white strong grower and free bloomer. A new German Rose that has made quite a sensation, and has also been called the White American Beauty. A magnificent Rose.

Gloire de Dijon. (T.) Yellow, shaded with salmon; large and full. A good old variety.

Glory of Brussels (Gloire de l'Exposition de Bruxelles). (H. P.) Very large, fine form; deep amaranth-purple; free bloomer and vigorous; one of the best new dark Roses, and one that should be in every garden.

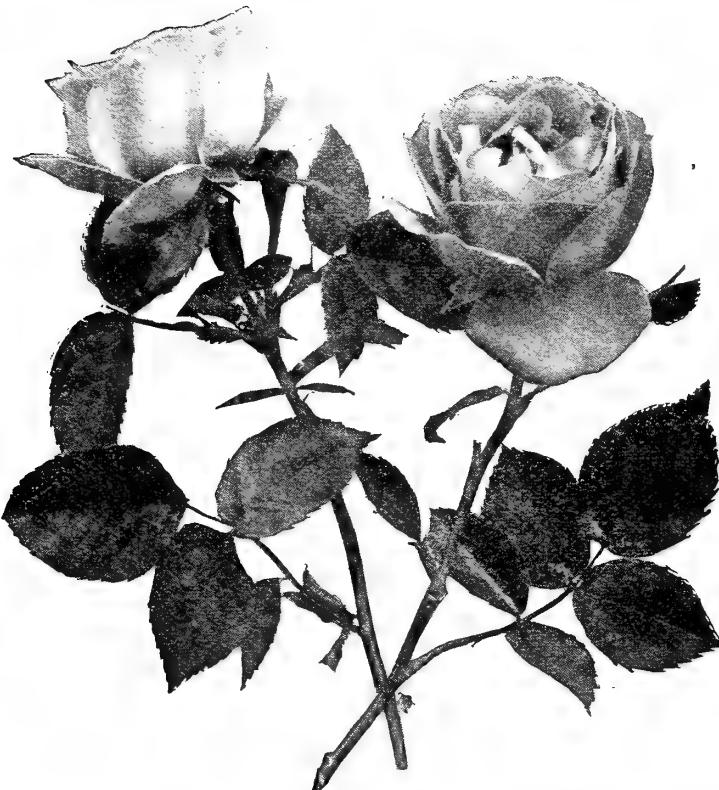
Grand Mogul. (H. P.) Purplish crimson; large and well-formed. A magnificent variety.

Gruss an Teplitz. (H. T.) Bright crimson; very full; free bloomer; excellent.

Helen Good. (T.) Pale yellow, shaded pink. Very good.

Helen Gould. (H. T.) Rosy pink; long, pointed bud; very fine.

Killarney. (H. T.) A new Irish Rose, of a brilliant silvery pink. Flowers large; pointed buds; free bloomer and strong grower. Although quite new, it has taken a prominent place amongst our popular sorts.



ULRICH BRUNNER

ROSES BUDED ON MANETTI STOCK, continued

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. (H. T.) Creamy white; very double; buds large and pointed. Decidedly the best white Tea grown

Le Detroit. (H. T.) Flowers of large size and form; beautiful Rose color delicately shaded pink. A free bloomer.

La France. (H. T.) One of the best-known Roses. Silvery peach; excellent; weak grower.

Louis Van Houtte. (H. P.) Dark crimson shaded with maroon. Very fine.

Margaret Dickson. (H. P.) A fine Rose. Vigorous grower; flower white, tinted flesh near the center.

Meteor. (T.) Dark, velvety crimson. Vigorous grower and profuse bloomer.

Mme. Caroline Testout. (H. T.) One of the best of the newer Roses. Of La France type, but clear pink; large; free bloomer. A great favorite where known.

Mrs John Laing. (H. P.) Soft pink; large; good form; fragrant; free bloomer.

Marshall P. Wilder. (H. P.) Cherry-carmine; free bloomer. Fine.

Papa Gontier. (T.) Brilliant carmine, tinted rose; finely formed buds.

Perle des Jardins. (T.) Bright yellow; very full and double. Best of its color.

Pride of Reigate. (H. P.) Crimson, handsomely striped white and sometimes half crimson and half white.

Princess Imperial Victoria (White Malmaison). (B.) Similar to Malmaison; flowers white tinted yellow; a vigorous and free-blooming sort.

Souv. de Catharine Guillot. (T.) Coppery, with carmine center, and shaded with orange. Very distinct

Ulrich Brunner. (H. P.) Cherry-red; very large; fine form; extra good.

Wassily Chludoff. (T.) Carmine, changing to rose; a very strong grower and free bloomer.

Climbing Noisette and Climbing Tea Roses

1-yr.-old plants, budded low, 35c. each, \$3 for 10; when selection is left to us, \$12.50 for 50, \$25 per 100. 2-yr.-old plants, strong, extra-heavy, of most of the following varieties, at 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Can also supply a limited quantity of extra-strong plants of nearly all the following Climbing Roses, 6 to 8 feet, at 75c. each, \$6 for 10.

Chromatella. (N.) Deep yellow. An old and favorite variety.

Devoniensis, Climbing. (T.) White, flesh center. Excellent.

Elie de Beauvilain. (T.) Soft rose, salmon center; vigorous grower; very good.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Climbing. (T.) (Mrs. Robert Peary.) Similar to the bush form. Vigorous.

Lamarque. (N.) Pure white.

Marie Guillot. (T.) White, slightly tinted lemon; large; well-shaped. A fine climber.

Marechal Niel. (T.) Deep chrome-yellow. Always deeper in color and a better grower when budded. This is the most desirable of all the yellow Roses.

Meteor, Climbing. (H. T.) Dark, velvety crimson. Vigorous grower and profuse bloomer.

Perle des Jardins. (T.) Bright yellow, very full and double. Best of its color.

Pillar of Gold. (T.) Rosy pink, base of petals yellow. Variable in color. Sometimes almost solid pink. Free bloomer, rapid grower.

Reine Marie Henriette. (T.) Bright cherry-red. Of good form and vigorous in habit. The best red climber.

Reve d'Or (Climbing Safrano). (T.) Chamois-yellow; large; full; fragrant; free bloomer. An extra-fine climbing Rose.

Solfaterre. (N.) Light yellow; free bloomer.

Souv. de la Malmaison. (B. C) A beautiful creamy form of this well-known Rose. Large and very full.

Striped Reine Marie Henriette. (T.) A sport of Reine Marie Henriette. Flowers bright cherry-red, striped white. A vigorous grower.

Waltham No. 3. (H. P.) Very fine spring and autumn-blooming climber; dark crimson.

Wm. Allen Richardson. (T.) Orange-yellow, center coppery yellow.

Wootton. (H. P.) Bright magenta-red, richly shaded crimson, very double and fine climber.



HYBRID TEA ROSES

REMARKS.

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